صورة من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 4—3 (39-37). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 2—5 (37-37). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 8-0 (46-32). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 8-1 (41-34). CHANNEL: Slight. RIVIERA: Cloudy. Temp. 17-12 (63-54). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 4—3 (39-37). Yesterday's temp. 8—2 (41-36).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S	Lebanon	£1.25
Belgium	30 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P	Netherlands	1.50 Fior.
Finland	2.20 F.M.	Nigeria	50 K.
France	2.50 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	12 Esc.
Great Britain	15 P	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
Greece	18 Drs.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 6	Spain	30 Ptas.
Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 3.50	Yugoslavia	9 D.

No. 28,962 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1976 Established 1887

Kenya Skull Find Points to Earlier Ancestry of Man

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP). A skull found in Kenya last September shows that Homo erectus—modern man's direct ancestor—lived in Africa 1 1/2 million years ago, not merely in Asia 1 million years later, Richard Leakey of the famed archaeologist family announced yesterday.

This is "dramatic new evidence" on human origins," he explained, since the skull is "almost identical" with that of the "Peking man" found in China in 1927.

The finds of Peking man and a similar "Java man" have for nearly 50 years made scientists believe that the origin of Homo erectus—erect or straight-standing man—was only recent, as they say in time.

The new find, Mr. Leakey said, adds to a growing body of evidence "that mankind developed in Africa" and, at different stages, migrated across the world.

It ties with other recent finds in Africa—finds of manlike creatures going back at least 3.5 million years—"we now know that the Homo' lineage that led to us has got a lengthy history going back millions of years farther than we thought," said Donald Johnson, another discoverer.

Leakey, of the National Museum of Kenya, and Mr. Johnson, of the Cleveland Natural History Museum and Case Western Reserve University, appeared together yesterday at a National Geographic Society news conference.

Mr. Leakey told of new finds on the east of Lake Turkana, until recently called Lake Rudolf, and Mr. Johanson told of finds in Ethiopia.

Mr. Johanson, who with French and African workers first started finding a series of important finds in Ethiopia in 1973, told of discovering more than 150 bones of 13-to-5-year-old children and adults between three and five adults missing last Nov. 2. He said these were "at least 3 million and probably 3.5 million years old" and identified them as "Homo," or human though not as advanced as Homo erectus.

'First Time'

Other scattered, ancient bones besides these have been found, but Mr. Johanson said, is of a group of individuals "closely related" individuals and "should tell us much about this species' growth and development." He said that possibly they were "a group, troop or family" living in a dry wash that were caught by a flash flood.

Mr. Leakey and Mr. Johanson said that the new finds add a major dimension to man's early history, an optimistic one about his future.

Much has been made of the "innate aggressiveness" of man, Mr. Leakey said, but the evidence of the fossil record is that "man is innately cooperative." Again and again, he explained, there is evidence of men in groups who hunted and did other things together and "returned to a home base." He said that "one begins to see a picture of a social unit unlike that seen in any other animal."

"It's not just the old bones we're interested in," he maintained. "It's important to know if our earliest ancestors were decent, cooperative creatures instead of killer apes. I'm sure man was a predator. But to kill, to be like us, to kill out of being nasty—there's no evidence of that at all in the fossil record."

Destiny of Species

And if anthropologists can help show that man has an innate cooperativeness and single destiny, he said, "we can get on with the business" of being a single, cooperative species.

Richard Leakey's parents, the late Louis Leakey and Mary Leakey, in 1959 made the first of a series of finds in Tanzania of both "Homo" and the related, more ape-like Australopithecus. It was thought that Australopithecus was a direct ancestor of man. But the latest evidence helps establish that it was on a related line that died out.

In 1969, Richard Leakey started to make discoveries in Kenya, including a potentially brainy Homo skull 2.8 million years old. In 1973, Mr. Johanson began finding a series of early Ethiopian creatures, some Homo, some Australopithecus, dated at about 3 million years. Last year, Mary Leakey pushed the record back again with a Tanzanian "Homo" find dated at from 3.35 to 3.75 million years.

All these "Homo" types both Mr. Leakey and Mr. Johanson yesterday called not "Homo erectus" but "Homo question-mark"—an earlier Homo species still too poorly pinned down to classify more exactly.

But Mr. Leakey's new Homo erectus skull, they agreed, both challenges the dating of Peking man and, in the words of science, extends man's "known ecological habitat."

Mr. Johanson has used ancient bones to build a composite 3-million-year-old "hand," "not very different from today's," showing that creatures that long ago were not knuckle-walkers like apes, as many scientists have thought, but stand-up beings.

Mr. Johanson found a bit of femur or leg bone and Mr. Leakey a hip bone, further adding to the picture of long-established standing and walking.



Anthropologists Donald Johanson (left), Richard Leakey.



Part of "hand" reconstructed from ancient bones.



Associated Press.

Air hammer used to chip stone matrix from tiny skull.

Rebellion, Kidnaps Spreading In Lebanon

BEIRUT, March 9 (UPI).—Another revolt in army ranks and a wave of kidnappings in Beirut has heightened tension in Lebanon.

Premier Rashid Karami said the country faced a "grave situation."

President Suleiman Franjieh warned that new Moslem mutinies could give Israel a pretext to invade Lebanon and trigger another Middle East war.

Three persons were killed in Beirut in kidnap-murder cases, police said. About 30 persons were kidnapped throughout the city and roadblocks went up in the outer suburb of Chiah, a Moslem neighborhood.

The crisis brought Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and the Syrian Air Force commander back to Beirut for talks with government leaders. Mr. Khaddam arranged the current cease-fire which halted the 10-month civil war on Jan. 22.

Mr. Karami told Parliament that the latest group of Moslem troops to desert their posts went over to the rebel Lebanese Arab Army at Rashaya, in southeast Lebanon, about eight miles from the Israeli border.

He gave no figures on the troops involved, but the rightist Phalangist party radio put the number at 300.

The Phalangists said that a group of army deserters of the Arab Army had seized the Rashaya barracks and a nearby medieval castle with the help of the 300 infantry troops stationed there.

The revolt began at 2 a.m. when a group of deserters under Lt. Omar Abdullah arrived at the Rashaya barracks and ordered its commander to surrender "or face a massacre," the Phalangists said.

The commander, identified as Maj. Ibrahim Shein, negotiated with the rebels for an hour but finally capitulated, they said. The rebels took four 155-mm artillery pieces and a huge stock of ammunition of various caliber, the Phalangist radio said.

The rebellion followed a similar incident yesterday when a small group of gunners took over their artillery post perched atop a 1,500-foot mountain in the ruins of Beaufort Castle, a 12th-century landmark, at Arnoun.

The castle at Rashaya, was once used to imprison Lebanese politicians demanding independence from French rule in the early 1940s.

Mr. Karami warned parliament that there had been attempts to partition Lebanon which the government had foiled. These attempts had been aimed at the creation of "two peoples, two Lebanons and two armies," he charged.

The Premier said that the present status of the 18,000-man army, commanded mainly by Christian officers with roughly equal Moslem and Christian soldiers, should not be altered "since the army represents national unity."

The Arab Army, led by Lt. Ahmed al-Khatib, was formed by deserters who refused to rejoin their units at the end of the civil war.

Lt. Khatib, complaining of alleged pro-Christian bias in the army, has refused all offers of amnesty. The spread of the revolt to southern areas of Lebanon in the last 48 hours gave the lieutenant virtual control of about half of the country.

Political sources put the number of rebels under his control at about 1,000.



Associated Press.

REBELS—Lt. Ahmed al-Khatib (hands in pockets), one of the early leaders of Lebanese Army rebels, with some of his followers yesterday at post at Rashaya.

Rhodesians Say Entire E. Frontier Under Fire

By Henry Kamm

SALISBURY, March 9 (NYT). Rhodesia announced today that since late January black nationalist guerrilla forces have extended the war over the full length of the 800-mile border with Mozambique.

"We don't see it coming to an end, whether we reach a political settlement or not," Edward Sutton-Pryce, deputy minister in the office of Prime Minister Ian Smith, said at a news conference. "It would be daydreaming to say it will come to an end."

The minister also announced that Rhodesian troop commitment to the combat area had been increased by about 60 per cent since January, with a concomitant increase in the number of reserves called to active duty.

Troop Figures

Rhodesia announces no troop-strength figures, in line with a policy of exceptionally tight military secrecy, but official sources put the number of regular troops in the army, paramilitary police and air force at about 12,000 and organized reserves at 25,000.

While characterizing the extension of the war as part of a Soviet-inspired and manipulated quest for control of the "wealth and strategic value" of southern Africa, Mr. Sutton-Pryce said there was no evidence of any Soviet or Cuban presence in the field.

Reports have been circulated in the West of arrivals of Soviet tanks and other heavy weapons, as well as Cuban soldiers, in the Mozambique port of Beira for use against Rhodesia.

The minister, a man on whom Mr. Smith is said to rely heavily, said the weapons and equipment of the guerrillas, a word the minister and all Rhodesian officials reject in favor of "terrorists," were of Soviet or Eastern European origin.

But in reply to a question, he said only basic infantry weapons were in use by the nationalist fighters.

Mr. Sutton-Pryce described the present warfare as an extension in territory of the fighting that has been under way since December, 1972. Until last January, he said, the guerrilla incursions were largely confined to the northeasternmost portion of the border, where western Mozambique juts in a sharp bulge between Rhodesia and Zambia.

The minister put the number of insurgent troops on Rhodesian territory at 1,000, mainly in the northeastern region. He said the extension of the war southward has been largely by hit-and-run attacks from Mozambique.

Mozambique Protest to UN

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 9 (Reuters).—Mozambique President Samora Machel accused Rhodesia of "unleashing a veritable war of aggression" against his country, in a telegram published today in a Security Council document.

He called on Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to "make the necessary approaches to member states to support our country."

"We should also like to draw your attention to the fact that the racist minority regime of Ian Smith, pursuing its traditional policy of aggression against our people, has made a new move in its criminal campaign, unleashing a veritable war of aggression against our country during the night of 23 February," he said.

Seeks to Satisfy Opposition Bloc

Warsaw Reassures Bonn on Exit Visas

BONN, March 9 (AP).—Exit visas for hundreds of thousands of ethnic Germans living in Poland were at stake as the Bonn and Warsaw governments joined forces today in a bid to dispel West German opposition's objections over a billion-dollar deal package.

Two days before the deal is due for a final ratification vote in the Bundesrat, the opposition-controlled upper house of parliament, Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski gave new assurances that Warsaw will live up to its side of the bargain.

Olszowski's statement was welcomed here by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government. Chief spokesman Klaus Boelling termed it a satisfactory response to reservations expressed by the opposition Christian Union alliance and said it clears the way for Bundesrat approval of the package on Friday.

Verdict Delayed

Although some opposition parliamentarians said that Mr. Olszowski's pledge came nowhere near removing their objections, the Christian Union reserved its final verdict until after a meeting of opposition leaders today.

The conservatives have vowed to use their 26-15 Bundesrat majority to block ratification of the deal unless their demands for additional Polish concessions are met.

Under the 23-billion-mark (9.2 billion) package, West Germany would grant Poland 1.3 billion marks worth of low-interest credit for economic development projects by November of next year. The Germans would pay 1.3 billion marks for the same period in a lump sum settlement of pension claims dating back to wartime German occupation of Poland.

In return, Poland promises to grant 120,000 to 125,000 exit visas over the next four years to repatriate ethnic Germans and reunite divided families.

The Bonn government says that the deal was the best it could get in difficult negotiations. It has warned that an opposition veto might wreck the repatriation hopes of hundreds of thousands of ethnic Germans still living east of Poland's post-war Oder-Neisse frontier.

But the opposition, fearing that Warsaw might close the door on further emigrations after 1979, demands a legally binding promise that all ethnic Germans will be allowed to leave Poland within the next four to six years. The opposition says there are up to 800,000 ethnic Germans in Poland.

The conservatives also seek a binding pledge of minority protection for ethnic Germans who choose to remain.

The Polish response, in a statement signed by Mr. Olszowski and handed to the Bonn government by Ambassador Waclaw Piatkowski, did not mention minority protection and did not guarantee that all ethnic Germans who apply will be granted exit visas.

However, it did amplify Polish guarantees to permit up to 125,000 to leave by 1979, and Mr. Olszowski restated a clause that keeps open the door for emigration after 1979.

Beyond the 125,000 visas already promised, he said, no time limit is foreseen for the submission and handling—in as short a time as possible—of applications by persons who either can prove German descent or have relatives in Germany.

Israel Getting Its First Oil Via Suez Canal

TEL AVIV, March 9 (AP).—A Liberian tanker carrying crude oil to Israel has transited the Suez Canal for the first time, a Transport Ministry spokesman said today.

The tanker, the Gemini, carrying 20,000 tons of Iranian crude oil from the Persian Gulf, passed through the canal yesterday, heading toward refineries at Haifa, the spokesman said.

It was the seventh vessel to carry cargo for Israel through the canal under the terms of last September's accord with Egypt, but the first to carry petroleum to Israel since its inception in 1948, the spokesman said.

Florida Primary Vote Passes Expectations

MIAMI, March 9 (AP).—Florida voters went to the polls in heavier numbers than expected today to cast ballots in the second major election contest between President Ford and Republican challenger Ronald Reagan. The primary also involved a battle by three leading Democratic presidential contenders.

Election officials in several areas reported heavy voting despite rain and threatening skies over much of the state. Authorities had predicted that less than half the state's 3.4 million registered voters would go to the polls.

The Republican balloting here in Florida was seen as an important test of Mr. Ford by California's former Gov. Reagan.

Although 11 Democrats were on the other side of the ballot, only four have stumped the state for votes. The primary featured the first Deep South primary test for Alabama Gov. George Wallace and Jimmy Carter, the former Georgia governor, who won the New Hampshire primary.

Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, fresh from victory in Massachusetts, could spoil the Wallace-Carter matchup. Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp, the fourth Democrat who campaigned here, was not expected to be a major factor in the race.

"It looks good," Rogers Morton, Mr. Ford's chief political adviser, said of his candidate's outlook here. "In fact, it looks so good that I'm afraid to predict."

Mr. Reagan predicted a close race, and discounted talk that a loss to Mr. Ford would severely damage his campaign for the GOP nomination. Whatever happens, he said, "there won't be any folding of my tent and slipping away."

"I'm in this all the way to [the Republican National Convention in] Kansas City," Mr. Reagan told about 1,000 supporters in Champaign, Ill., as he began a five-day campaign swing through that state.

In South Carolina, meanwhile, Gov. Wallace kept a dwindling edge over Mr. Carter today in nearly complete but unofficial results from last night's Democratic county conventions across the state.

Defendants' Speeches Stir Uproar

Trial of 9 Spanish Officers Ends With Rightist Protests

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, March 9.—The trial of nine military officers charged with sedition ended in an uproar today when rightist officers in the audience shouted insults at them and physically attacked a relative of one of the defendants.

The incident reflected the mood of the country, which has been swept by labor strife, protest and growing political violence. New strikes erupted in the wake of yesterday's general strike in the Basque region, Spain's biggest in 40 years.

The incident at the officers' trial at the Hoyo de Manzanares army camp came when the defendants—alleged members of an underground army group dedicated to quick and far-reaching change in the regime—were allowed to make closing statements.

About 20 officers in the audience booed and shouted insults as one defendant affirmed his belief in democracy. Then some of the officers hit a relative of a defendant sitting near them. Others in the audience intervened to stop the rightists.

Earlier, the prosecution had asked that the defendants—an army major and eight captains—be sentenced to prison terms ranging from 3 to 12 years. The prosecution alleged that the nine were members of the Military Democratic Union which, it said, had plotted the overthrow of the regime. The underground group is believed to have between 400 and 800 members.

The defense pleaded for acquittal. The verdicts were expected soon.

In Spain's first trial airing political unrest in the army, eight of the accused had invoked an old military law giving them the right to be silent during their trial.

But when they were allowed to make a closing statement, all spoke, rebutting the charges and expressing their political ideals.

"I see the fatherland as a country of peaceful and democratic coexistence where human rights are respected," cavalry Capt. Manuel Fernandez Lago, 36, told the court. These were the words that stirred the rightists.

The court president, Gen. Federico Gomez de Salazar, ordered silence and told Capt. Fernandez to keep away from politics. The other defendants then made similar statements.

In the Basque region, the police arrested more than 100 persons and fresh disorders and violence were feared after the seventh death in two weeks in street demonstrations against the government.

The tense situation that turned parts of the nation into virtual armed camps was reflected in southern Spain when a nervous paramilitary civil guard shot and killed a man today on a passenger train near Valencia. The guard said the main attacked him.

Thousands remained on strike. Nongovernment labor sources gave no estimate after reporting nearly half a million idle in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

42 Are Killed When Cable Car Falls in Dolomites

TRENTO, Italy, March 9 (AP).—A passenger-filled cable car broke loose from its cable and plunged 200 feet in the Dolomites near this northern Italian city today, killing 42 persons, police said.

They said only one passenger survived, seriously injured.

Most of the victims were said to be foreigners, mainly from West Germany and Austria. Only four or five were Italian, police said.

The accident occurred at Cavalese, a resort in the Fiemme Valley northeast of Trento.

Police said the cable car plunged into a ravine after a cable loosened and sent the vehicle swinging up and down until it snapped the link supporting it.

Two Senate Plans Aimed at Paris, Bonn

Kissinger Bars 'Blackmail' to Halt A-Spread

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today rejected as "blackmail" congressional proposals for U.S.-Soviet cooperation to shut off the flow of nuclear fuel to France and West Germany.

Testifying before the Senate Government Operations Committee, Mr. Kissinger conceded that a proliferation of nuclear processing plants threatens mankind's future, and said that the United States had privately voiced its objection to impending sales of nuclear facilities by France and West Germany.

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., the committee chairman, pointed out that the United States and Soviet Union are the sole suppliers of enriched uranium, the essential fuel for nearly all nuclear reactors.

Sen. Ribicoff called for U.S.-Soviet pressure, through the fuel monopoly, to stop France and West Germany from "thumbing their noses at us."

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., suggested, in a variation, that the United States use the "tremendous leverage" of having troops based in Europe to induce France and West Germany to modify their nuclear sales policies.

While saying that France and West Germany "have not gone all the way with us" in restricting exports of nuclear facilities, Mr. Kissinger said that it would be "a rather grave decision to cooperate with the Soviet Union against the nuclear policies of two of our closest NATO allies."

The secretary said the Soviet Union had not been asked to cooperate in a bilateral deal to stop proliferation, and hinted at doubts that the Russians would go along. Moreover, he suggested that after such a nuclear fuel cutoff to France and West Germany, the Soviet Union might go ahead after all in a deal.

Mr. Kissinger flatly refused to consider a threat to withdraw U.S. troops from Europe unless the two Western countries modified their policies.

The immediate causes of concern in the Senate are two nuclear deals and a multilateral negotiation in which France and West Germany have opposed U.S. policies. Mr. Kissinger set forth the U.S. position on all three projects more explicitly than he had publicly before.

France has signed a contract to export to Pakistan a plutonium reprocessing plant that could permit weapons-grade nuclear material to be produced from the spent fuel of a nuclear reactor. Mr. Kissinger said that the United States was "making the strongest representations" to prevent this deal. He said the United States "may have to consider other steps," which he did not specify, if France persists.

West Germany has contracted to sell a complete nuclear-fuel operation—including uranium enrichment, reprocessing and fabrication facilities—to Brazil. Mr. Kissinger confirmed that the United States opposes this deal, which could start the spread of atomic weapons in Latin America, and has made "representations" to Bonn about it.

France, West Germany, Pakistan and Brazil have agreed to make these plants subject to inspection and safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The United States is fearful, however, that Pakistan and Brazil might break such agreements and divert materials to bombs if they believe that this was in their vital national interest.

Mr. Kissinger virtually confirmed reports that objections from European allies blocked U.S. efforts for a broader agreement during discussions in London last year by seven countries. Published reports said Paris and Bonn had rejected a U.S. plan to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

News Analysis

North Africa Denies Kremlin Easy Side to Come Down On

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, March 9 (WP).—In contrast with its highly visible—and notably successful—policy in southern Africa recently, the Soviet Union is showing extreme caution in its approach to disputes in the northern part of the continent.

The threat of war between Algeria and Morocco over the future of Western Sahara poses a particularly awkward problem for Moscow. If forced to choose, it risks a break with either one country and its supporters or the other—a high price.

In the Horn of Africa, the possibility that Moscow's client, Somalia, might provoke further clashes by moving to seize Djibouti, France's last colony on the continent, raises the specter of serious difficulties with Ethiopia, which also covets the territory. The Kremlin also has little to gain from hounding the French out of Djibouti, since they would like to leave anyway.

What for an Encore?

The principal lesson in these two complex problems, as viewed by diplomatic specialists here, is that the Kremlin will find it increasingly hard to repeat the clear-cut triumphs of its policy in Angola in future African crises.

The key to Soviet success in the Angolan civil war was support for a national liberation movement fighting first the Portuguese colonialists and later, forces tainted in African eyes by the backing of South Africa's white government.

Moscow can never lose, experts agree, by lining up against South Africa, "the worst enemy of the African peoples' freedom and independence," as a Soviet commentary put it the other day.

But where the conflicts involve two purely African or Arab states—the case in the Moroccan-Algerian and Somalian-Ethiopian disputes—the Soviet Union has no such easy villain to pounce upon. And that complicates matters considerably.

Moscow's restrained public stance on the North African and Djibouti issues and its apparent efforts in private to keep either situation from getting out of hand reflect, experts here believe, a reluctance to take sides openly unless that becomes absolutely necessary.

Lack of Enthusiasm

Hence, despite a long and ideologically close association with Algeria, Moscow has not shown any enthusiasm for the Algerian-backed Polisario Front in its claim of independence for the former Spanish Sahara. The Polisario's declaration over the weekend of a democratic republic was reported tersely by the Soviet press agency, Tass, without a hint of approval.

At the United Nations in December, Moscow voted in favor of an Algerian motion calling for "self-determination" in the Western Sahara, but the Kremlin has not criticized Morocco in any significant way for asserting its territorial rights to the enclave. Mauritania, which sides with the Moroccans, has received similarly soft treatment.

On Feb. 20, at the height of preparations for the 25th Soviet Communist party congress, Premier Alexei Kosygin spent several hours with Premier Ahmed Osman of Morocco, who was passing through Moscow on his way from Tokyo. A brief communiqué spoke of the development of "good relations" between the two countries.

Moreover, in a speech to the Soviet party congress last week, a pro-Kremlin Moroccan Communist spokesman hailed his country's position in the Saharan dispute. The Algerian speaker, on the other hand, had nothing to say on the matter.

Disinterested Arabs

Arab sources not directly involved in the conflict say the Soviet Union has been quietly putting pressure on Houari Boumedienne of Algeria to stay calm. Moscow is Algeria's arms supplier and the downing of a Moroccan aircraft in January by a Soviet-made surface-to-air missile indicates that the Polisario is getting some of the Algerian supplies.

Moscow evidently regards Algeria's position now as unlikely to prevail, especially once Morocco has fully moved into the phosphate-rich territory. The substantial infusion of help from the Kremlin that would be necessary to shift the balance would probably lead to a rupture with Morocco.

And that, the Soviet Union recognizes might cause a cooling in relations with other moderate Arab and African states. It would certainly mean a loss of trade with Morocco, which serves much of the vast Soviet need for citrus fruits.

Moscow's reluctance to see a full-fledged confrontation over Djibouti is primarily the result, analysts say, of its interest in cultivating the predictable new radical Ethiopian regime, which over the long term could prove as useful an ally as the government in Somalia.

However, by sending large quantities of arms and advisers to the strategically placed but impoverished Somalis, the Soviet Union may be emboldening them to make a grab in the confusion that would surround a French pullout.

The gain for Moscow would be a port base on the Gulf of Aden to match the one already established at Berbera. Behind the current Kremlin caution may be a calculation of the losses it could suffer.

25,000 Flee West Sahara For Algeria

TINDOUF, Algeria, March 9 (Reuters).—The Polisario Front is trying to bring about 25,000 refugees across the desert in Western Sahara to this area in Algeria, the Front's officials said today.

The Algerian-backed movement, fighting for independence of the Western Sahara against Moroccan and Mauritanian forces, estimates that there are already more than 50,000 refugees in the refugee camps between this town and the Saharan border 30 miles away.

The refugees in the camps said that Moroccan planes had strafed them as they left the Sahara. Some of the undernourished children did not survive exposure to the sun, shortage of water and the jolting ride in overloaded trucks across the boulder-strewn desert.

A census carried out in 1974 in the Western Sahara, when Spain ruled the territory, showed the population was about 73,500.

Each journey of 500 miles from the mountainside camps at Oum Dreiga and Guelta in the south of the Western Sahara to Tindouf, in southwest Algeria, takes about a week, Polisario officials said.

The convoys of Saharan Red Crescent vehicles follow a meandering course through the desert wastes of the Sahara and northern Mauritania to avoid Moroccan planes and Moroccan and Mauritanian troops.

Polisario secretary-general Sayed el-Wali said that a convoy of about 60 vehicles left here more than a week ago to bring back about 1,000 refugees.

The Front has no system of radio communications and nothing has been heard of the convoy. It is expected back in about a week.

Although the Front has announced that it would launch a more intense guerrilla war after evacuating all refugees from camps in the northern part of the Sahara, observers here said that the operation to evacuate the camps was likely to involve a large part of the Front's transport and organizational resources for some months.

Mr. Wali said that the Front estimated there were about 25,000 refugees at Oum Dreiga and Guelta, most of them from the coastal towns of Dakhla (Villa Cisneros), El Aiun and La Guera.

A-Blackmail Is Condemned

(Continued from Page 1)

ban exports of nuclear fuel reprocessing plants to individual countries.

At another session of the conference scheduled for June, Mr. Kissinger revealed, the United States will again propose a ban on sales of reprocessing plants.

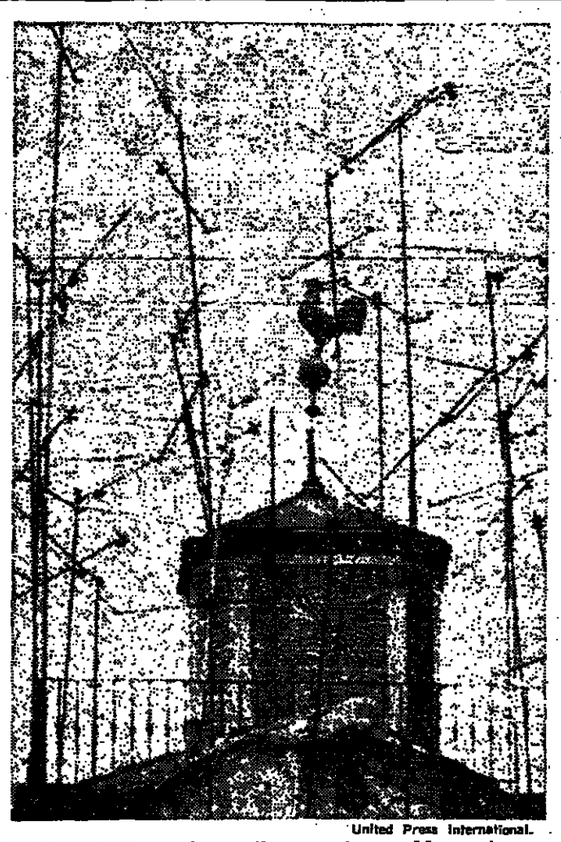
He commended the Soviet Union for exerting a positive "moral and political influence" against proliferation during these meetings, and said he "wouldn't be surprised" if the Soviet Union agreed to accept the U.S. proposal.

The conference, which was convened at U.S. initiative, is attended by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, West Germany, Canada and Japan. Mr. Kissinger said the United States would seek to move from "a general understanding about restraint" on the part of the nuclear-supplying countries to "something more binding." He did not specify what he had in mind.

Government Workers Strike a Day in Paris

PARIS, March 9 (AP).—Government employees from two major trade unions struck for 24 hours today for higher wages and more workers on existing jobs.

The Education Ministry estimated that 60 per cent of teachers were on strike, but Paris subway and bus services operated normally. Garbage was not collected nor mail delivered.



United Press International.

COOPED UP—A decorative rooster emblem atop a building in old part of Madrid, caged by TV aerials.

UN and Its Key Namibia Aide Reported at Odds on His Talks

UNITED NATIONS, March 9 (UPI).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim yesterday ordered Sean MacBride, UN commissioner for Namibia, to stop making public statements without their prior approval here, and the Zambia-based commissioner was told to submit to a UN council the texts of four controversial speeches he delivered recently, a UN spokesman said.

A former Irish foreign minister and the 1974 Nobel Peace Prize co-winner, Mr. MacBride sent Mr. Waldheim a message from Lusaka saying that he had no intention of resigning because of sharp criticism of a radio speech in Dublin and other statements.

[The Associated Press reported from the Zambian capital that in an interview there today Mr. MacBride asserted that he has not been "instructed to submit copies of my statements" and that he has regularly "coordinated with the secretary-general's office on important statements."

Prediction of Attack

[He said he would not retract his prediction, made in the four speeches, that a guerrilla attack would be launched against Rhodesia from Mozambique in a matter of weeks. He said that Rhodesian and South African noncompliance with UN resolutions on Namibia contributed to the likelihood of violence, in which Socialist states would be invited to assist in liberation movements.]

The UN's Council for Namibia, as South-West Africa is called here, made public a resolution it approved in a closed meeting last week, which called on Mr. MacBride to submit to the council "at the earliest possible date the texts of four public statements which he had made recently in Dublin, Dar es Salaam, Lusaka and Nairobi."

A UN spokesman said that Mr. Waldheim ordered Mr. MacBride to provide the texts of his speeches and advised him in the future to "coordinate his statements" with the organization's New York headquarters.

Report Demanded

In another unprecedented action, the council instructed Mr. MacBride to submit a report on his activities concerning the mandated territory which South Africa refuses to surrender to the United Nations.

The council told Mr. MacBride that his report should include information on:

- His Lusaka office's activities, particularly in issuing travel and identity documents and in negotiating with governments about travel rights.
- The implementation of special projects and the work of specialized agencies relating to assistance to Namibia.
- The utilization of funds made available for Namibia, as approved by the UN development program.
- The finances and activities of the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka.

The council also instructed Mr. MacBride to report by May 1 on efforts to protect the territory's natural resources.

It asked Mr. Waldheim to prepare reports on internal political developments in Namibia, with particular reference to the liberation struggle and the "repressive policies of the South African authorities," the internal exploitation of human and material resources in Namibia, South African military activities in Namibia and social conditions there.



UPI.

Sean MacBride

Uproar Ends Spanish Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

"day of struggle" yesterday by workers to protest police violence and the government's law-and-order policy.

In Madrid, King Juan Carlos had lunch at his palace today with his father Don Juan, amid speculation that Don Juan might be about to renounce his claim to the Spanish throne.

It was the first time that Don Juan, the Count of Barcelona, who has never renounced his claim to the throne, had been in Madrid since the late Franco banned him from Spain last year. A royal spokesman said Don Juan flew to Madrid from his home in Estoril, Portugal.

Don Juan was banned from Spain after he made a controversial speech at a dinner given in his honor by Spanish opposition politicians in Estoril last June.

In the speech he rejected the order of succession decreed by Franco and put himself forward as a democratic monarchist alternative.

He did not attend his son's accession ceremony last November.

An official statement later said the King and his father talked purely of family matters. Don Juan later left for Lisbon aboard a Spanish official plane.

Gunman Seizes Two Hostages In Raid on Court in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, March 9 (UPI).—An armed man, masked with a ski cap, took two persons hostage today after storming into the state court here and demanding the release of a defendant, police said.

Police said the man, brandishing a weapon, demanded the release of Gerhard Linden, 27, who is charged with stealing 2 million deutsche marks (about $780,000).

Police identified the hostages as Dieter Hoss, 32, the legal adviser, and Gotifried Schaffrath, 59, a salesman.

Police said the man called out: "This is a raid. Everybody stand still. Linden out."

A court security officer pushed Mr. Linden into a back room in the panic in the courtroom following the attack.

Police said the invader barricaded himself in the legal adviser's room with the two hostages.

As a condition for the release of the hostages, the gunman demanded $2 million, 1 million marks (about $390,000) 1 million Swiss francs (about $390,000), 1 million French francs (about $220,000) and a Boeing 727 to fly himself and Mr. Linden to Cuba. He said he wanted to be taken to the plane at Frankfurt by helicopter.

Police said that a shot was fired at 11 p.m. in the room where the terrorist was holding the hostages. The terrorist telephoned police after the shot was fired to report the hostages were uninjured, they said.

Police placed sharpshooters and guards with machine guns in the corridors leading to the room. They said the gunman put curtains over the windows of the room and refused to answer telephone calls after he made his demands.

Authorities said the attacker offered to exchange his two hostages for the state attorney and the judge at the trial.

EEC Parliament Vote

STRASBOURG, March 9 (UPI).—French socialist Georges Spenale, 62, was re-elected today to a new two-year term as president of the European Economic Community's parliament.

Business and Private Agents, Not the Government

Wilson Calls Thorpe a Target of South African Interests

LONDON, March 9 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson charged today that South African business interests and private agents were connected with recent events that are threatening the political future of Jeremy Thorpe, the Liberal party leader.

Mr. Wilson caused astonishment in the House of Commons when he made the charge in response to a question by a Labor backbencher, James Wellbeloved.

Mr. Thorpe's continued leadership of the Liberal party has been brought into question since an unsubstantiated allegation by a former male model, Norman Scott, that he once had a sexual relationship with Mr. Thorpe.

Mr. Wellbeloved asked Mr Wilson to take up with the United Nations' secretary-general "the activities of South African agents" in countries such as Britain, and whether South Africans had helped in the "framing" of Liberal party members. Mr. Thorpe has been an outspoken critic of South Africa's policies of racial segregation, or apartheid.

Mr. Wilson replied: "I have no doubt at all that there is a strong South African participation in recent activities relating to the leader of the Liberal party, based on massive reserves of business money and private agents of various kinds and various qualities."

But, he added, "I have no evidence at all that the South African government, or agents, has any connection with these unsavory activities."

One of Mr. Thorpe's principal aides, John Pardoe, then asked Mr. Wilson to elaborate on his "extremely serious and important statement."

Mr. Wilson first rejected a suggestion by Mr. Pardoe that South African security forces were involved.

No Evidence Cited

"I did not say security forces," Mr. Wilson continued. "I said there was no evidence of South African government participation. I referred to some very strong and heavily financed private masterminding of certain political operations."

Mr. Wilson added: "I think I have made clear where I believe the responsibility here to be. I do not believe I can find any evidence about the South African government."

The Prime Minister also referred to suggestions that South African agents might have been involved in several break-ins at the London homes, offices and hotel rooms of members of liberation movements in southern Africa. Mr. Wilson said police inquiries were continuing.

There have been several parliamentary questions recently about alleged activities of South African intelligence agents in Britain. Twice in the last year visiting officials of the South-west African People's Organization have reported burglaries at their London hotel rooms, with papers and files disturbed.

Opposition Mobilizes in Congress

U.S. Jewish Groups Rally Against Arming Egypt

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 9 (NYT).—Leaders of U.S. Jewish organizations told President Ford in a telegram today that they were "most strenuously opposed" to the administration's plan to lift the military embargo against Egypt beginning with the sale of six C-130 military transports.

In separate conversations, several Jewish leaders said that a major effort would be made by pro-Israel supporters in coming weeks to persuade the administration to halt the projected sale of the C-130s, or at least to insure that nothing more important militarily would be sold to the Egyptians subsequently.

As part of the still largely behind-the-scenes effort, Max Fisher, a prominent Republican fund-raiser from Michigan, who has been an unofficial liaison between Jewish groups and the White House, will meet with Mr. Ford to express his concern that the Egyptian sale might hurt Mr. Ford's re-election chances by alienating Jewish voters.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., running for the Democratic nomination for president, said in Florida Sunday night that supplying military equipment to Egypt was "cynical and dangerous." He said "it can only increase the chance of war in the Middle East and the severity of a new conflict there."

"Arming the Egyptians would threaten Israel's security and military balance which is in America's own interest and in the best interest of peace," he said.

Encouragement for Sadat

This view was echoed yesterday by Ambassador Simcha Dinitz of Israel, who told a convention of B'nai B'rith women here that lifting the military embargo could create "a dangerous course of action that could lead to a dangerous imbalance in the Middle East."

The administration, arguing that it was vital to encourage President Anwar Sadat of Egypt on his course away from Soviet dependency, has informed Congress of its plans to begin selling military equipment to Egypt, starting with the six C-130s, worth about $40 million.

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, a domestic lobby that supports Israeli interests, also has been active behind the scenes.

A press release was sent out over the weekend outlining reasons against the Egyptian sale. And the committee's executive director, Morris Amitay, has been talking with legislators and staff aides to coordinate an approach.

The administration has not yet informed Congress formally of the plans to sell the C-130s. Once this is done, in a so-called "letter of notification," Congress has 20 days to veto the sale, by concurrent resolutions in both houses, otherwise the sale can go ahead.

Capitol Hill Effort

At the moment, Israeli supporters on Capitol Hill plan a large-scale effort to defeat the transaction. Prominent congressmen and senators, particularly those who are not Jewish, will be asked to play at least a nominally lead role in the fight, congressional sources said.

"This will be a major significant effort to stop this arms sale," said Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y.

The Israeli government has strenuously objected to any change in the U.S. military relationship with Egypt. This has been reflected in an official protest made by Mr. Dinitz on Friday and by Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's statements.

The telegram to Mr. Ford opposing the military sales was sent by Rabbi Alexander Schinder, chairman of the conference of presidents of major U.S. Jewish organizations.

It said that there was "grave concern" in the Jewish community and in other segments of society about the lifting of the military embargo.

The telegram said the organization supported the economic aid to Egypt, but "we are most strenuously opposed to military sales to Egypt."

Mr. Ford told a group of radio reporters yesterday, however, that plans to sell the six Hercules transports would not upset the balance of power in the Mideast.

Because Egypt had cut off it military relationship to the Soviet Union, "I think it makes it a least responsible for us to take a look at Egypt's military needs," he said.

Mansfield Backs Sale

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., said today he believes it would be in the interest of all concerned if the United States sold cargo planes to Egypt.



Associated Press.

SNOW IN VENICE—St. Mark's Square under a light snowfall yesterday. Dropping temperatures and leaden skies produced snow flurries across northern Italy. Bright skies but below freezing temperatures were also common throughout Europe.

Drug Problems of the Aged A Growing Medical Concern

By Harry Nelson

LOS ANGELES, March 9.—The drug problems of the elderly are a growing concern of doctors who treat patients past their middle years.

Some older persons misuse mind-altering drugs in an attempt to escape from loneliness and boredom.

Others are unintentional victims of what a Berkeley psychiatrist calls the "spaced-out grandma" syndrome—peculiar behavior resulting from the interactions of drugs prescribed for the ailments of old age.

Both problems, says Dr. Sidney Cohen, clinical professor of psychiatry at the medical school of the University of California at Los Angeles, have been less investigated and much less written about than the drug problems of youth.

Yet, Dr. Cohen and Dr. Wendell Lipscomb of Berkeley say, drug abuse among the elderly is a significant problem and becoming more common.

The spaced-out grandma syndrome is apt to develop, Dr. Lipscomb said, when patients are overtreated for the multiple conditions common in old age—sleeplessness, high blood pressure, arthritis and mood swings, for example.

Multiple Prescriptions

The problem is apt to rise, according to the psychiatrist, when doctors give multiple prescriptions for these ailments, producing in the patient's system a cocktail of different drugs, which can cause strange behavior.

The chemical psychosis clears up as soon as the patient is taken off the drugs, he said. Then the doctors must get together to plan a better treatment program, including drugs, that will not cause trouble.

The problem is that elderly persons respond to drugs differently than younger persons because aging has altered the ways their bodies handle the drugs.

Some of the symptoms induced by drugs mimic the stereotyped behavior associated with old age—forgetfulness, weakness, confusion, tremor, loss of appetite and anxiety, for example.

According to Donald Holloway, a doctor of pharmacology at the Methodist Retirement Home in Durham, N.C., the brain is the organ most apt to be affected by the alterations in drug activity that are due to aging.

In a publication called "Guidelines to Professional Pharmacy," Holloway recently outlined the reasons why the elderly may react differently to drugs. Among the reasons are lessened activity of enzymes in the liver which metabolize drugs and increased body fat, which dilutes the effects of some drugs and causes slow release of others stored in fat.

Certain drugs used to relieve depression, called tricyclic antidepressants, may cause greater susceptibility to disorientation, delirium and psychosis in older persons, he said.

A different kind of problem, he said, is that older persons tend to take medicine only when they think they need it. This can lead to both overdoses and underdoses.

In addition, their forgetfulness, fatigue, illness and frequent inability to pay for the drugs they need lead to a lot of mistakes in the taking of drugs, the pharmacist said.

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All 120 on Board Reported Killed i Soviet Air Crash

MOSCOW, March 9 (UPI).—Soviet airliner crashed near Yer van this weekend with the of about 120 lives, sources h and in Yerevan said today.

They said there were no s vivors on the plane, a four-eng Ilyushin-18 turboprop of the st airline Aeroflot that was flyi between Moscow's Vnukovo-2 a port and the Armenian capi last Friday night.

As usual with disasters of kind, Soviet newspapers have reported the crash.

The sources said, however, a list of the victims was avi able at Yerevan's airport for p ple searching for relatives.

A few passengers may h been East Europeans, the sour said, but apparently there w no Westerners aboard. The v tims included 36 Armenians, cluding a group of sportsmen.

The sources said the plane Flight 909, which left Moscow 8:29 p.m. Friday and was to h arrived at 1 a.m. Saturday.

Egypt Now Reports Capturin 20 Libyans in Kidnap-Kill Plo

CAIRO, March 9 (Reuters).—Egypt's security chief said in an interview published today that 20 Libyan commandos sent here to kill prominent Egyptians and kidnap two dissident Libyans were caught easily because they arrived in groups with identical suitcases containing underwear of the same label.

Maj. Gen. Hassan Abu Basha, chief of the State Security Department, told the newspaper Al-Akhbar: "We expected hostile acts from Libya for some time and alerted our eyes at Cairo airport and elsewhere.

"We were right. Twenty specially trained Libyans arrived two weeks ago to carry out acts of sabotage."

He did not name the public figures he said the Libyans planned to assassinate. But Al-Akhbar in another report said a member of the People's Assembly (parliament) was on the list. It did not give his name.

Guns Seized

Guns were seized with the Libyans, Al-Akhbar said.

The Interior Ministry had said earlier that seven Libyans were arrested in connection with the alleged plot, which was linked with Saturday's arrest of three other Libyans at Rome's international airport.

Gen. Abu Basha told Al-Akhbar that the Libyans seized here said they had planned to kid Libya's absentee foreign minis Maj. Abdelmoneim al-Houni, is reported to have disagreed w Libya's leader, Col. Moamer dhafi, over foreign policy. H Houni flew to Rome on Satur and the three seized there v arrested after flying to R from Cairo in an apparent tempt to track Maj. Houni d

The Libyan commandos intended to kidnap Maj. O Meheishi, a dissident membe Libya's Revolutionary Comm Council, who has been livin Egypt.

Libya's Threat

BEIRUT, March 9 (UPI Libya's official Arab Revolu News Agency said today Libyans were being ill-treate Egypt and it threatened repri against Egyptian nationals re ing in Libya.

The agency also carried the of a strongly-worded cable f Col. Qadhafi to Egyptian P dent Anwar Sadat protesting arrest in Egypt of a former nisian foreign minister, Moh med Masmoudi, whom Cairo it detained with seven of Libyan commandos but freed ter questioning.

The Libyan news agency Libyans were being arrested sulted, framed for crimes their homes attacked by Egyp authorities.

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Instead of Building Shore Plant

Exxon Says It Will Process Oil At Sea to Dodge Calif. Rules

By Gladwin Hill

LOS ANGELES, March 9 (NYT).—In the first confrontation between the petroleum industry and a state over conditions of new offshore oil development, a major oil company vowed last week to do its initial processing at sea rather than meet state requirements for onshore operations.

The Exxon Corp., holder of a large federal lease off Santa Barbara, told the State Coastal Zone Conservation Commission it considered unacceptable the agency's stipulations regarding proposed shoreline support facilities and accordingly would simply conduct its extraction and shipping operations outside the three-mile zone of state jurisdiction.

It was not clear whether that position was final or a bargaining ploy culminating months of argument over how oil production could be pursued within acceptable environmental costs and risks.

In any case the commission's director, Joseph Bodovitz, said, the development was "a terribly ominous one for all coastal states" involved in the Interior Department's accelerated offshore leasing program.

Other States Involved

The agency auctioned a large group of leases off California in December, and similar sales on several unplumbed "frontier" areas of the Atlantic and Alaskan coasts are planned. New York and New Jersey are among the states involved.

The Interior Department went out of its way to express support for Exxon's move, and Mr. Bodovitz said this stand appeared to negate the agency's repeated declarations that all offshore development would be conducted in harmony with state interests. He said California was exploring its legal resources.

The coastal commission licenses all development costing over $7,500 in a zone extending 1,000 yards inland from the ocean.

Exxon proposed to build $20 million worth of facilities on the coast 20 miles west of Santa Barbara to handle the production of a major lease 5 1/2 miles offshore.

The proposed facilities include a plant for removing brine from newly extracted crude oil brought ashore by a pipeline, storage tanks for oil and gas, and an anchorage for tankers.

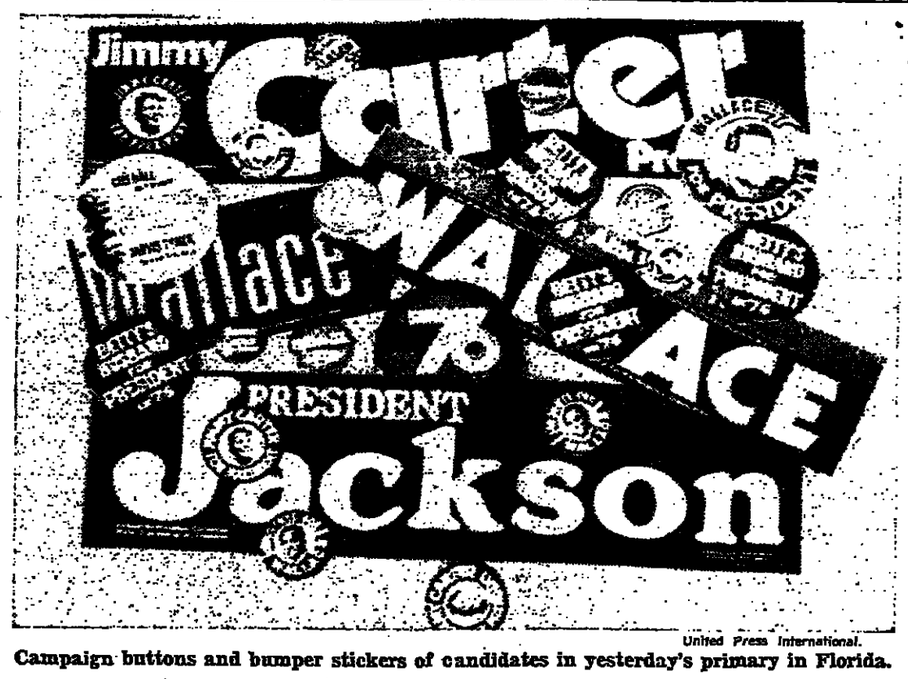
State Seeks Coordination

The commission said that, to avoid an excessive proliferation of such facilities along the coast, the development should be coordinated with a program for consolidated facilities for the several oil companies operating in the area, including a possible joint pipeline for existing refineries in Los Angeles, 85 miles southeast of Santa Barbara.

A major reason for the pipeline requirement was to avoid another big increase of tanker traffic in the area, which is expected to grow greatly with shipments of oil from Alaska and of natural gas from many new sources.

The commission said it would waive the pipeline requirement if Exxon would agree to limit its production to 40,000 barrels a day.

The company said that instead it would resort to a floating processing complex over the production site and pump the oil onto tankers there for movement to refineries.



United Press International.

Campaign buttons and bumper stickers of candidates in yesterday's primary in Florida.

Gulf Oil Pays $102 Million To Angolans

PITTSBURGH, March 9 (AP). Gulf Oil Corp. said today it as released to the Soviet-backed vernment of Angola $102 mil- n it put in a special account hen it suspended operations in e war-torn African nation.

The money represents third- arter 1975 income taxes and urth-quarter 1975 royalty pay- nts on oil production plus rued interest, Gulf said in a ief statement.

Meanwhile, Gulf said it had t with the government to rk out future discussions on e resumption of operations der new arrangments. But a mpany spokesman said, "We n't know when or where the lks will be held."

Gulf suspended Angolan opera- ns and evacuated its em- yees there Dec. 22 because of ense fighting between the viet-backed Popular Movement the Liberation of Angola PLA) and two pro-Western tions.

Because of conflicting demands warring sides, payments made any one faction would place in an impossible position, Tinn said at the time.

he MPLA eventually gained itary control and the resulting ernment, the People's Repu- of Angola, has been ognized by more than 70 coun- s. They include neighboring re, which had originally op- ed the factions.

Gulf's 120 Angolan wells are ted offshore in the Cabinda lave, which was under con- of the MPLA from the time ola gained independence from tugal and war broke out.

hose wells produced 140,000 rels a day, about 7 per cent of t's average worldwide daily duction in 1975.

Rodino Says His Panel Knew Of Nixon Remarks on A-War

By Jack Nelson

ASHINGTON, March 9.—The se Judiciary Committee was erned about Richard Nixon's e of mind during impeach- t proceedings and was aware his remarks to a group of pressmen that as president he the power to kill millions people, the committee chair- Rep. Peter Rodino, disclosed erday.

p. Rodino, D-N.J., said that ral members of Congress told about Mr. Nixon's remarks that one member, whom he ified only as a Southern ocrat, "was so upset that he directly home from the te House and almost puked." e Southerner, the Los An- Times learned, was Rep. lan Lehman, D-Fla., whom okesman quoted as saying, didn't almost puke, but it ed the hell out of me."

him said he could go over pick up a telephone and in minutes or something like to 50 million Russians ld be dead," Rep. Lehman quoted as having said.

White House Meeting

Nixon's remarks about his r to order a nuclear attack made at a White House ing during which he was to dissuade a group of congressmen from supporting his impeachment.

Rep. Rodino said yesterday that in private sessions in 1973 and 1974 Judiciary Committee members discussed their concern about Mr. Nixon's mental health, but concluded that their only course was to continue with impeachment proceedings.

The committee abandoned the proceedings only after Mr. Nixon resigned as president in August, 1974, following committee approval of three articles of impeachment.

Mr. Nixon's remarks about a nuclear attack were first reported publicly by Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., who did not attend the White House meeting, and confirmed by two congressmen who were present, Rep. Charles Rose, D-N.C., and Rep. Clem McSpadden, D-Okla.

A Peculiar Topic

Rep. Rose and Rep. McSpadden said that while they did not consider Mr. Nixon's observation to be a threat, the remarks came out of context with the rest of the conversation and that they viewed the shift as peculiar.

Rep. Rodino also said that he saw the Nixon pardon emerging as an issue in the presidential campaign, with people debating "whether there was a deal or wasn't a deal" between Mr. Nixon and President Ford, whom he appointed as vice-president and heir apparent.

Rep. Rodino repeated his own belief that there was no deal, but said "the issue is that Ford showed bad judgment in a matter of tremendous significance."

When Mr. Ford first took office as President, Rep. Rodino said, "there was an opportunity for new confidence in government and a restoration of fairness in the system, of calling to account anyone no matter who it is."

The sudden pardoning of Mr. Nixon without waiting for the bringing of criminal charges, Rep. Rodino said, "is something that is going to continue to be in the minds of the people—not only of those who were outraged, but of those who wonder what happened."

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uclear Device red in Nevada

UTE MESA, Nev., March UPI).—A medium-range nu- device was detonated 2,850 beneath the Nevada desert today, swaying tall buildings moving wall fixtures in Las s, some 120 miles away.

radiation leak was detected the test, the first of two duled today and tomorrow. blast had a yield of 200 to ilotons, equivalent to a maxi- of 500,000 tons of TNT and imes the size of the atomic b dropped on Japan during ld War II.

e second test will have a imum yield of one megaton, million tons of TNT.

Bugs, Taps and Informers

Senate Panel Finds FBI Spied On Women's Lib, Blacks, Jews

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—Members of the Women's Liberation Movement, Communists, Black Panthers, the Jewish Defense League, and citizens protesting against taxes have been among the targets of domestic surveillance by government agencies, a Senate panel says.

The Senate Intelligence Committee released nearly 1,000 pages of documents yesterday, detailing domestic FBI wiretap and surveillance operations and Internal Revenue Service undercover spying.

One memo shows the FBI used informers during 1969 and 1970 to keep track of the Women's Liberation Movement in several U.S. cities but never turned up any evidence of revolutionary or violent activity.

The panel said it found that informers were employed in New York, Baltimore, Kansas City, Mo., Columbia, Mo., and Lawrence, Kan.

But a May, 1969, memo from the head of FBI offices in New York to late FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said informers found the women's movement "is not an organization as such but rather a cause and philosophy" interested in such issues as birth control and abortion.

One informer told the FBI that members of the women's movement "are not revolutionaries and would not help anyone in a revolution until the oppression of women was solved first and completely," the memo said.

Undercover Agents

Committee documents also showed the IRS used undercover agents to monitor activities of tax protesters in Los Angeles and Chicago. One memo said an IRS undercover agent in Los Angeles gave the Justice Department advance information on the legal strategy planned by a protester facing trial for refusing to pay his taxes.

A memo describing activities of the "undercover operative" said the agent had been able to obtain a copy of the tax protesters' legal brief several months before it was filed in court.

The memo said the advance data gave the IRS time to "do additional research in order for the U.S. attorney to properly answer this motion," which sought dismissal of one of the charges against the unidentified tax protester.

An undercover IRS agent was assigned to attend public meetings in Chicago of the Illinois Tax Rebellion Committee, a 1973 memo showed.

Wiretap List

Another memo released by the panel outlined FBI wiretap activities against the Black Panthers, the Jewish Defense League and the Communist party U.S.A. The memo is believed to provide the first authoritative list of domestic groups and individuals subjected to electronic surveillance by the FBI.

The memo said seven wiretaps and an electronic bug were used against the Black Panthers.

Other targets were the Junta of Military Organizations, described as "a black extremist organization," the Worker Student Alliance, said to be an affiliate of Students for a Democratic Society, and some individuals.

The March, 1971, memo written by Raymond Wannall, former head of the FBI's intelligence division, said the purpose of the electronic spying was "production of intelligence relating to activities of domestic criminal subversive individuals and organizations."

Black Panthers Tapped

The taps against the Black Panthers were installed at party offices in Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Calif., New Haven, Conn., and New York City, according to the memo. Both a tap and a bug were installed in the San Francisco home of Black Panther leader Huey Newton, it said.

Taps against the Communist party and the Jewish Defense League were installed in the groups' New York headquarters, while those against the Junta of Military Organizations and the Worker Student Alliance were used in Tampa, Fla., and Chicago, respectively.

Meanwhile, Attorney General Edward Levi said yesterday that he has abandoned a proposed rule permitting the FBI to take "preventive action" to thwart potential violence. Mr. Levi said the absence of the rule would not prohibit the FBI from taking steps to block violent acts if such tactics were justified in specific cases.

Critics say the "preventive action" clause would legalize harassing and disruptive tactics like those the FBI conducted for more than two decades against political dissidents.

Levi Terms Suit By 44 Judges a 'Silly' Bid on Pay

WASHINGTON, March 9 (IHT).—Attorney General Edward Levi said yesterday that the Justice Department will ask the U.S. Court of Claims to throw out a suit in which 44 federal judges seek higher pay on constitutional grounds, the Los Angeles Times reported.

"I hate to say it, but I think it's a silly case," Mr. Levi told newsmen. "I don't think you can read the Constitution as taking into account changes in lifestyle or in the cost of living."

The judges, in the suit filed last month in the Court of Claims, contended that Congress had violated Article III of the Constitution by failing since 1969 to raise their salaries sufficiently to offset the impact of inflation.

Section 1 of Article III provides, among other things, that the compensation of federal judges "shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

Mr. Levi said he wished the jurists were paid more, adding: "And I know a lot of good people don't think it [the suit] is silly." But he said he thought that going to court was "a funny way to highlight the problem."

U.S. to Donate Dry Milk Abroad

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI).—The United States will donate 300 million pounds of surplus nonfat dry milk worth about $201 million to needy persons abroad through the Food for Peace Program during the next 18 months, the Agriculture Department announced yesterday.

Officials said that about 100 million pounds of the milk valued at about $67 million will be used through Sept. 30. The remaining 200 million pounds, worth about $134 million, will be shipped abroad during the 1977 fiscal year which begins Oct. 1.

Officials said that the order to release the surplus milk, which the Agriculture Department has stored under its dairy price support program, came because the White House Budget Office granted the agency authority to increase its Food for Peace budget.

Senate Unit Gets Warning By Rumsfeld

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—Citing a recent jump in the CIA's estimate of Soviet military spending, Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld urged Congress today to act now to close a growing gap between U.S. and Soviet military capabilities.

Mr. Rumsfeld cited no figures, but defense sources said that he referred to a CIA estimate circulating in Congress for the last several weeks which increases the agency's estimate of Soviet defense expenditures from $140 billion to $153 billion.

Mr. Rumsfeld testified before the Senate Budget Committee in support of a proposed budget of $112.7 billion for the Defense Department in fiscal 1977.

Since 1970, Mr. Rumsfeld said, the Soviet military program has exceeded that of the United States each year—last year by approximately 42 per cent. He said that the Soviet effort is outstripping that of the United States in virtually every major component of military programs.

He noted particularly:

- Soviet production in the last three years of almost six times as many tanks, three times as many armored personnel carriers and nine times as many artillery pieces as in the United States.
- Procurement of a new generation of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles, in which he said Soviet procurement costs were about three and one-half times those of the United States.
- Procurement of new and more sophisticated Soviet aircraft at a rate 30 per cent higher last year than that of the United States.
- Procurement of Soviet naval ships, which, he said, over the 1965-1975 period exceeded the United States' by 70 per cent, and by 90 per cent last year.

Soviet naval shipbuilding capacity has been expanded and has produced about 800 ships for the Soviet Navy since 1965, while the United States during the same period produced about 300 naval ships, Mr. Rumsfeld said.

Unless the record budget expenditure is approved, he said, the United States will have to abandon its policy of having enough military power to accomplish "rough equivalence."

"We do not propose to change that policy," Mr. Rumsfeld said. "The American people do not want that policy changed."

"Unless the steady decline in U.S. defense efforts relative to those of the Soviet Union is halted, the United States by that failure will be adopting a policy of less than rough equivalence."

"It is a fact, not hypothesis, that the United States on a relative basis has steadily reduced forces and defense resources while the Soviets have steadily increased," Mr. Rumsfeld said.

State Department Probes Article

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP).—The State Department said yesterday it was investigating the possible illegal disclosure of classified material on Middle East negotiations to a magazine writer.

Department spokesman Robert Funseth said that insofar as any State Department official provided the writer, Edward Sheehan, with memos of conversations, "this was unauthorized, a serious error of judgment, and disciplinary action will be taken."

At issue is an article Mr. Sheehan wrote for Foreign Policy magazine, quoting conversations between President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and other Arab leaders. Mr. Sheehan said the account was a verbatim transcription of the conversations given to him by participants in the talks.

The State Department has not denied the substance of the article.

Prosecution Witness Rebuts Defense Experts

Miss Hearst Seen as Willing SLA Member

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 (NYT).—An expert witness for the prosecution testified yesterday that in his opinion Patricia Hearst voluntarily joined her revolutionary captors within four weeks of her kidnapping and then took part willingly in the bank robbery for which she is on trial.

"She did not perform the bank robbery because she was in fear of her life," said the expert witness, Dr. Joel Fort. "She did it because she was a voluntary member" of the Symbionese Liberation Army, the group that abducted her.

The kidnapping occurred on Feb. 4, 1974, and the robbery of the Sunset Branch of the Hibernia Bank on April 15, 1974. Dr. Fort said that he believed Miss Hearst was a voluntary member of the Symbionese group "by March 1."

F. Lee Bailey, Miss Hearst's chief defense counsel, demanded a mistrial when Dr. Fort said that it was "unbelievable" that Miss Hearst acted involuntarily when she shot up the front of a sporting goods store in Inglewood, Calif., to enable SLA members William and Emily Harris to escape clerks who had almost taken them into custody as suspected shoplifters. He based his motion on the ground that Dr. Fort could not give such an opinion.

Equal Sweep

Judge Oliver Carter of Federal District Court replied that when Dr. Martin Orne of the University of Pennsylvania testified for the defense, he gave opinions of equal sweep, and "Dr. Fort is no different than Dr. Orne, and it is simply the opinion of the witness."

Dr. Fort is not a psychiatrist, but he said that as a medical doctor he had spent two years as an intern in psychiatry. He describes himself as a specialist in social and health problems and, on his letterheads, as "consultant, author and lecturer." He is a consultant for the prosecution, he testified.

He is the first expert witness called by the government. The jury has heard three psychiatrists called by the defense.

As with the defense psychiatrists, much of Dr. Fort's testimony was opinion based on information from a variety of secondary sources.

Different Account

But on one point, he said that Miss Hearst had given him an account of her sex life as a kidnapping victim that was entirely different from the account she gave on the witness stand.

"What she told me in my interview," the witness said, "she indicated at some point that it was brought up whether or not she would like to have intercourse with Willie Wolfe. She described to me agreeing to do that, giving as among other reasons 'I thought it would save my life.'

"They had intercourse a couple of times before the bank robbery," Dr. Fort said Miss Hearst had told him.

Miss Hearst has testified that while she was held captive in a closet in a house in Daly City about a week after her kidnapping, Wolfe entered the closet and forced himself on her—"interposed himself upon you sexually," in the words of Mr. Bailey.

15 Hours

Miss Hearst also testified that a similar sexual assault on her had been made by Donald DeFreeze, an escaped convict who was the leader of the SLA. But Dr. Fort testified that Miss Hearst told him during 15 hours of interviews in San Mateo County Jail that DeFreeze had asked her to have sexual intercourse, and that she did have intercourse with him.

Dr. Fort testified that Miss Hearst said that her sexual experience with Cinque, as the escaped prisoner called himself, was "without affection."

Dr. Fort's testimony was part of the prosecution's effort to explain Miss Hearst's behavior.

Defense doctors had painted Miss Hearst as the victim of a plot to drag her into the bank robbery and destroy any chance the newspaper heiress had to go back to her former life. Yesterday's witness described her as a willful, deceitful, rebellious young woman who was ripe for conversion to revolutionary philosophies.

Refusal to Testify

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 (AP).—Sports activist Jack Scott, his wife and parents have refused to testify in the Hearst trial on Fifth Amendment grounds, the prosecution informed Judge Carter yesterday.

U.S. Attorney James Browning jr. said he had also received a similar refusal from the Harrises, who are awaiting trial.

Miss Hearst has testified that Mr. Scott drove her across the country while she was a fugitive. She said Mr. Scott's parents went along and that his wife, Micki, rented a farmhouse hideout for Miss Hearst and the Harrises.

G. Podyapolski Dies; a Prominent Soviet Dissenter

MOSCOW, March 9 (Reuters).—Grigori Podyapolski, 48, one of the Soviet Union's most prominent dissidents, died last night after a brain hemorrhage, Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov said today.

Mr. Sakharov told Western newsmen by telephone that Mr. Podyapolski, a geophysicist, was traveling by train with his wife to Kaluga, south of Moscow, when he collapsed. He was taken to hospital, where he died after a second hemorrhage.

The physicist said the death of Mr. Podyapolski, who was believed to have taken a leading part in compiling the underground dissident Chronicle of Current Events, "is a bitter blow to the human rights movement in the Soviet Union."

Duke of Leinster

LONDON, March 9 (UPI).—Edward Fitzgerald, 83, Duke of Leinster, Ireland's premier peer and one of Britain's most unconventional aristocrats, was found dead yesterday in a small apartment where he had lived for the last six weeks.

Police found an empty bottle of sleeping tablets at his side. His fourth wife, Vivien, said the duke had become increasingly depressed as he grew older.

The duke led an eventful life punctuated by efforts to improve his financial position. He was declared bankrupt three times.

He sailed the Atlantic singlehanded, raced the length of Britain by car to win a £3,000 ($6,000) bet and at the age of 69 made a similar journey on foot in a walking contest.

Charles Lederer

LOS ANGELES, March 9 (AP).—Charles Lederer, 65, a top motion-picture writer for more than 30 years, died Friday after a long illness.

Mr. Lederer began writing in Hollywood in 1931 and over the years wrote or collaborated on the screenplays for such films as "The Front Page," "His Girl Friday," "Kismet," "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and Marlon Brando's version of "Mutiny on the Bounty."

Edith Altschul Lehman

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Edith Altschul Lehman, 86, widow of former Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York and a leading philanthropist in her own right, died yesterday following a long illness at her home.

Mrs. Eleanor Strausz-Hupe

STOCKHOLM, March 9 (UPI).—Mrs. Eleanor Strausz-Hupe, 75, the wife of Robert Strausz-Hupe, U.S. ambassador to Sweden, died today of pneumonia, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

Mrs. Strausz-Hupe was confirmed earlier this month as the new ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels and was expected to leave Stockholm soon.

Ford Says U.S. Is Headed for 'New Prosperity'

WASHINGTON, March 9 (UPI).—President Ford said today that the United States is on the road to a "new prosperity" although some politicians may deny it because it "didn't fit into their plans this year."

In a speech prepared for delivery at the 57th annual convention of the Associated General Contractors of America, the President said "there can now be no doubt that our national economy is rebounding in a strong and solid and very encouraging way."

"Every week we are hearing more and more good economic news," he added, ticking off a set of government statistics showing a drop in unemployment and other improved economic conditions.

"It's easy to get lost in a sea of statistics when we talk about economics. But let me assure you of one thing: these figures are not political fiction; they are economic facts. And they are pointing us on the road to a new prosperity," he said.

"Some people—especially some politicians—may deny it, because the prospect of prosperity in 1976 didn't fit into their plans this year," he added. "They may continue to deny it . . . and criticize the policies we have followed to work our way out of this recession."

Youths in Paris Set Syrian Embassy Afire

PARIS, March 9 (UPI).—A group of youths started a fire in the Syrian Embassy early today by throwing fire bombs through its windows. The blaze caused slight damage.

Ambassador Ahmed Abdel Karim blamed "terrorists who wanted to torpedo the coming state visit of President Hafez al-Assad," scheduled for next week.

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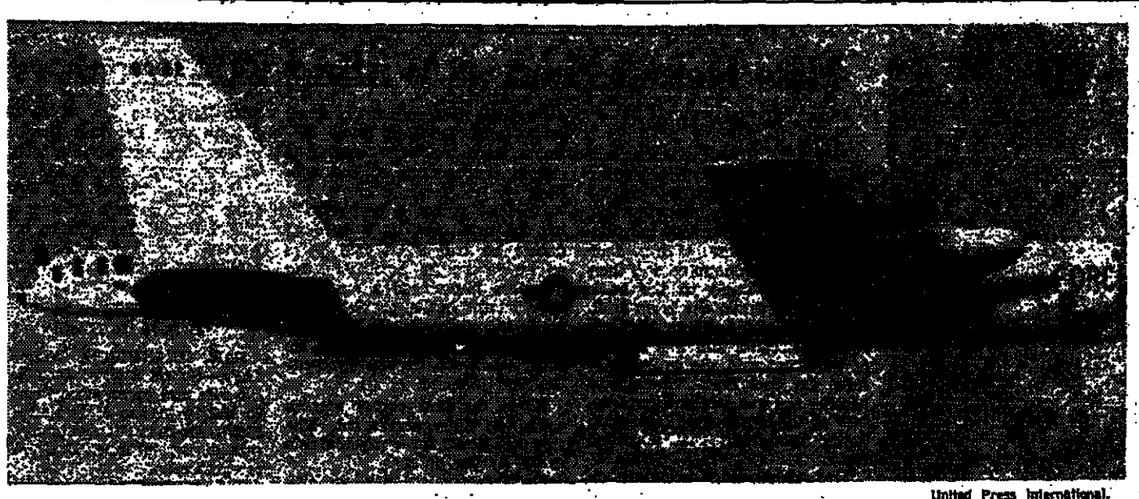
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United Press International.

CRUISE AWAY—The Air Force's subsonic air-launched Cruise missile underwent its first powered flight test Friday over White Sands, N.M. It flew for about 11 minutes after being dropped from a B-52 bomber.

Over Journalistic Responsibility

A Pratfall Starts a War on Fleet St.

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 9 (WP).—A rare fight among newspapers has exploded here, leading to some of the choicest name-calling seen in print in a long time.

The Times of London began it, blasting four of its rivals as *denizens of "the gutter."* The Guardian retorted by implying that the Times was an exponent of "knee-jerk elitism that believes public figures should always be shielded in public indignity."

But it was the tabloid Mirror that struck back with the most vituperative defense, in a front-page editorial. It accused the Times and its editor, William Rees-Mogg, of "the most astounding, prejudiced and intemperate political judgment . . . plain daft . . . screwball declaration . . . serious and permanent loss of balance . . . absolute twaddle . . . gone clean out of its tiny elitist mind."

Behind all this is a genuine issue of journalistic ethics that would trouble any editor: When, if *ever*, is it proper to expose the private weakness of public men?

The row centers on Lord George-Brown, one of the most admired and troubling politicians in Britain. A former deputy leader of the Labor party and foreign secretary under Prime Minister Harold Wilson, he lost his Commons seat in 1970 and was rewarded with a life peerage.

He all but dropped from sight in the House of Lords, appearing infrequently to make clear his dislike of Mr. Wilson and what he saw as his party's leftward drift. Last week, he resigned from the Labor party, saying that he had been moved to do this by the televised eloquence of Alexander Solzhenitsyn, particularly his call for a more vigilant defense of freedom.

Full-Length Fall

But as so often in the past, Lord George-Brown spoiled his big moment by appearing on television clearly and obviously drunk. He then fell full length into the street, and press photographers snapped away.

The next day, photos of the sprawling George-Brown were on the front pages of the Guardian, Daily Mirror, Daily Mail and Express.

This brought forth the Times's disapproving editorial. The four papers, the Times said, had "shown their compassion and delicacy" with the pictures of George-Brown "fallen in the gutter. *Perhaps they resented* his infringing their monopoly."

Then came the sentence that won the Times and Mr. Rees-Mogg the slashing counterattacks. "But the truth is," the paper said, "that when it comes to the heart of the matter, to the courage that *supports* a nation, Lord George-Brown drunk is a better man than the Prime Minister sober."

Newspaper readers quickly joined in the fight. The Daily Mail appeals to an overwhelmingly Conservative audience, which *must sympathize* with a resigning Labor peer, and the paper's readers overwhelmingly denounced the Mail for publishing the photographs.

"Irrelevant and unnecessary," a letter said. "It was with disgust and outrage that I read your front page," another said.

The Guardian got its share of indignant letters too. "Wholly offensive," a reader wrote. "Low and mean," said another who added, "Your regular readers will have been revolted."

On the other side of the fence, the Times won some applause for its stand but it also caught some brickbats. The *roughest came from Auberon* Waugh, son of Evelyn and a novelist himself.

The photos, Mr. Waugh said, "summed up our tragi-comic predicament . . . Your decision to suppress those aspects of the news which displease you strikes me as *differing only in its effectiveness* from the Russian model."

The case for publication seemed best put in an editorial in the Guardian. It said:

"When a public figure . . . delivers himself of a public statement, the words themselves *cannot be divorced from* the circumstances."

"To have ignored the physical context of [George-Brown's] resignation statement (as some newspapers preferred) would have been artificially—through a straightforward decision to suppress—to create a totally false impression: that of a distinguished elder statesman taking a profound step after much measured thought within a controlled context."

"It was not like that. There was no such controlled context. Millions of viewers already knew the context . . . To have restructured it [George-Brown's resignation] into a glowing event, tailored to portray more *comforting notions of the world*, was manifestly (and ludicrously) to play what happened utterly false."

Fleet Street does not like airing its disputes in public. The Mail has already tried to make amends to its Conservative readers by running a four-column essay by Lord George-Brown on "How I'll carry on my fight from here."

But the issue behind the photographs remains: Were they the cheap exploitation of a public man's distress, or the legitimate portrayal of the setting in which a prominent politician tried to take a moral stance?

House Unit Votes To Delay Funds For New Plane

WASHINGTON, March 9 (WP).—The U.S. Air Force early warning aircraft—the most expensive warplane ever designed—ran into trouble in Congress yesterday as the House of Representatives Armed Services Committee voted to hold back new money for it until its NATO future is *settled*.

Each of the planes—called "AWACS" for "airborne warning and control system"—is estimated to cost the Air Force at least $118 million. The Pentagon announced on Feb. 27 that it would offer the plane to other NATO *nations for $68.7 million each*.

Rep. Patricia Schroeder, D-Colo., successfully argued that the $474 million the Air Force requested for AWACS in fiscal 1977 should not be released until NATO nations decide whether they will buy the plane.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., introduced a similar resolution in the Senate Friday, charging that the Pentagon is trying "a *patent* subterfuge to obtain backdoor sanction" to sell the AWACS abroad at an artificially low price, which amounts to "a theft on the U.S. taxpayers."

New Delhi Judge Loses Job; Ruled Against Regime

NEW DELHI, March 9 (AP).—A leading New Delhi judge who handed down an anti-government ruling in a controversial press case has lost his job.

The government's refusal to give Justice R.N. Aggarwal a permanent appointment to the Delhi High Court has brought charges from the country's most respected lawyers that the traditional independence of the Indian *judiciary is in danger*.

The nonconfirmation is likely to further erode the independence of the judiciary and to be taken as pressuring of the judiciary by the executive, the Supreme Court Bar Association said in a resolution adopted unanimously.

*The resolution said the govern*ment's action was all the more disturbing because the executive branch had approved permanent appointments to the Delhi High Court—just below the Supreme Court—for two other judges with less seniority than Justice Aggarwal.

Although the resolution did not say so, many Supreme Court lawyers said they thought Justice Aggarwal was being passed over because of his participation in a landmark ruling that the government had illegally imprisoned a prominent Indian journalist last year.

Sabena Sets Cuba Flights

HAVANA, March 9 (Reuters).—The Belgian airline Sabena is to begin scheduled flights to Cuba May 4, according to Belgian sources here.

Thai Terms Set for U.S. Technicians

BANGKOK, March 9 (AP).—The Thai government announced today that U.S. technicians would remain in Thailand if the United States agreed to some general principles by March 20, deadline for the withdrawal of all U.S. combat forces from the *country*.

The announcement said that if agreement were not reached by that date, "the facilities and the technicians which the United States proposes to retain in Thailand will also have to be withdrawn within a reasonable *period to be determined by the* Thai government."

It is believed the facilities referred to include an electronics intelligence center at *Ramusen, 300 miles north of* here, which Thai sources say the United States hopes to maintain since it provides a valuable "electronic eye" on Indochina.

The U.S. Embassy declined to comment on the withdrawal, saying that consultations were *continuing*.

The Thai military and certain key members of the government have made it clear that they consider a continued U.S. military *presence highly desirable for the* country. But leftist groups have demanded the end of all U.S. military involvement.

Initial Accord

The first official statement on the withdrawal said that initially it had been decided that after March 20 only 270 U.S. military advisers in Thailand under the 1950 military assistance agreement would remain. But the statement added:

"Recently, however, the United States government proposed to the Thai government certain projects of cooperation which would require the continued presence of a number of American technicians after the March 20 deadline."

The announcement said, "There is possibility for agreement" on the U.S. proposals as long as the United States agreed to certain principles designed to safeguard the sovereignty and national interests of Thailand. Observers believe that the United States would be ready to agree to such general principles.

The statement concluded that the withdrawal of U.S. troops would in no way impair good relations between Thailand and the United States and that "cooperation will continue undiminished within a new framework."

Argentine Judge Asks Extradition Of Lopez Rega

BUENOS AIRES, March 9 (UPI).—A federal judge disclosed yesterday that he has asked the Spanish government to arrest former Social Welfare Minister Jose Lopez Rega and return him to Argentina to stand trial for misusing public funds and other charges.

Judge Alfredo Nocetti said he had made the extradition request to Spain on Friday. Mr. Lopez Rega, once a confidant of President Isabel Peron, was considered the strongman in her government until labor and military pressure forced him to resign in July.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Peron accepted the resignation of Defense Minister Ricardo Guardo, dated Feb. 23. Mr. Guardo said he was giving up the post for health reasons. There was no explanation for the two-week delay in accepting the resignation.

Justice Minister Juan Deheza was temporarily assigned to cover the Defense Ministry post when Mr. Guardo left on a trip to Rome Feb. 25. He was Argentina's ambassador to the Vatican before being named defense minister on Jan. 22.

7 in Helicopter Flee S. Vietnam

BANGKOK, March 9 (AP).—A South Vietnamese Air Force lieutenant, accompanied by his wife, four children and a mechanic, flew a helicopter 300 miles from South Vietnam to Thailand yesterday in the first known airborne escape from South Vietnam since last May, a Thai provincial governor reported today.

Boonchuay Sisalakam, governor of Thailand's Chantaburi Province, said today that the South Vietnamese pilot, an officer in the Saigon regime that fell last April, did not wish to live under the *Communist system*.

The pilot took off from the Mekong River city of Can Tho early yesterday morning and was forced to land about 130 miles southeast of Bangkok when his craft ran out of fuel, the governor said. The pilot reportedly was *trying to fly to the U.S.-run* Utapao Air Base, southeast of Bangkok.

Vatican Denies Jerusalem Shift

VATICAN CITY, March 9 (UPI).—The Vatican said today that it had not changed its stand in favor of an internationally guaranteed status for the city of Jerusalem.

The Vatican press office statement came in reaction to comments attributed in an Israeli radio interview to the Rev. Pierre Marie de Contenson, a member of the Vatican Secretariat *for Promoting Christian* Unity, who took part in a Catholic-Jewish religious meeting in Jerusalem last week.

The radio quoted him as saying the Vatican no longer demands internationalization of Jerusalem, said the Secretariat for Christian Unity was not competent to deal with such political subject and "at any rate, *the position of the Holy See on* these subjects is well known and has not at all changed."

Italian Press Strike

ROME, March 9 (AP).—A 24-hour nationwide strike of printers and non-journalist personnel will leave Italy without papers tomorrow, Communist and non-Communist unions which called the stoppage announced.

PARIS MOVIES

A Director to Watch And a Duel of Wits

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 8 (IHT).—Bertrand Tavernier is the rising French film director, with the most *ambitious* mind among younger film-makers anywhere.

An authoritative critic and historian of the cinema, Tavernier made his directorial debut two season ago with "L'Horloger de Saint-Paul," an original treatment of generation estrangement, and followed it last spring with "Que la Fête Commence," a flamboyant fresco of Regency dissipation, drawing on the revelations of "Les Chroniques de l'Œil-de-Boeuf" with the Duke of Orleans and the Abbé Dubois as its cynical hell raisers. In his new film, "Le Juge et l'Assassin" (at the Paramount Elysées, the Publicis Saint-Germain and the Balzac) he is off on another track but *with like* thoroughness and animation.

We are in the 1890s, when France was split into two camps by the Dreyfus case, a division so bitter and lingering that it was forbidden presentation on the stage or screen for the next 70 years. The notorious affair serves here as a backdrop to reflect the temper of the land. Before it, another legal battle is in progress.

A demented tramp, roaming the countryside, has violated and slain *a dozen peasants*. He is finally captured and it is discovered that he is a former army sergeant who has lodged two *bullets* in his own head in a suicide attempt. He proclaims himself "the anarchist of God." But a state attorney, egged on by a corrupt associate, sees in the sensational scandal a means of winning official honors and promotion.

The duel of wits between the sly hobo (Michel Galabru)—and the suave Belle Epoque lawyer (Philippe Noiret), the quintessence of pompous righteousness, is engrossingly fought, with Jean-Claude Brialy, the evil genius, manipulating the game in the distance. The cat-and-mouse play of the investigation is reminiscent of "Crime and Punishment."

The conflict of the two principals holds the viewer with its superlative acting; the examination of the case's psychological and sociological aspects is conducted with theatrical aplomb. There is fascination in the almost sympathetic understanding with which the two opponents regard one another. They are alike; both are killers.

Though the moral is conveyed with artistic subtlety in the main body of the story, Tavernier mistakenly feels obliged to issue a message at the conclusion.

* * *

"La Meilleure Façon de Marcher" (at the Biarritz, the Dragon and the Hautefeuille) is a curious comedy of mores. Written and directed by Claude Miller, it is light, amusing and is pleasantly performed by Patrick Dewaere and Patrick Bouchitey who play *rival teachers at a school for young children of which Claude* Piéplu is principal.

The first Patrick is a games master and what is known in British institutions of learning as a "hearty," a *blustering, self-*satisfied extrovert, a good athlete, the idol of his students. The second Patrick tutors literature and dramatics and is a hypersensitive soul with effeminate overtones. An incipient homosexual relationship, masked by



Philippe Noiret, left, and Michel Galabru in Tavernier films.

mutual hostility, is suggested and comes into the open during a school dance. We are then flashed forward a few years and the second Patrick is apartment hunting with his wife and his old friendly enemy is a rental agent, the troubled past forgotten. That is all, but the slight tale is well told.

* * *

"Al Moumia" (The Mummy), at the Studio Logos in Arabic with French subtitles, is a valuable document on art and civilization. The realization by Shadi Abdel-salam is a credit to Egyptian motion-picture production.

In 1881, the curator of the Cairo museum, Sir Gaston Maspero, learned that the Abderrassul family had raided pharaohs' tombs to sell the precious ornaments that adorned the mummies to black-market dealers. An expedition of young Egyptians was organized to halt this practice and, going to the district ruled by the family, set about the removal of the treasures and their transportation across the Theban plains to be loaded aboard a Cairo-bound ship.

On the journey down the Nile—from Luxor to Kuft—the natives fired guns from the banks, as is customary at royal funerals. Fellah women followed the steamer, sending up the wailing cry for the dead which comes down from pharaonic times. Many members of the mourning crowd had lived for years by despoiling the tombs of their ancestors. But they felt they were the natural heirs to the booty and foreigners were now taking their *honored dead to* museums. The wailing and gunfire were instinctive.

The incidents of the expedition have been recorded with scrupulous accuracy and, happily, to fine dramatic effect. Here is a vivid, absorbing page of history transposed to the screen with astonishing success. As a novelty and as information it has such appeal that it should be available in more than a single cinema.

Wyler: Film-Maker Without a Signature

By Leroy F. Aarons

LOS ANGELES, March 9 (WP).—To describe William Wyler as a film director of the old school is at once accurate and unfair. Willy Wyler, as he was named 73 years ago in the Alsace-Lorraine town of his birth, got his start in movies 50 years ago directing silent two-reeler Westerns.

Wyler grew up with the film industry, bridging the gap to talkies, and rising to the uppermost ranks of American directors over four decades.

His films won him innumerable awards, including three Oscars (for "The Best Years of Our Lives," "Mrs. Miniver" and "Ben-Hur"). Wyler has received 16 Academy Award nominations in all, three of them for producing—more than any other film-maker.

Tonight he will receive still another honor, the American Film Institute's life achievement award, to be presented at a celebrity-packed dinner at Los Angeles's Century Plaza Hotel.

Wyler joins previous recipients of the four-year-old award: John Ford, James Cagney and Orson Welles.

Among the guests will be actors and actresses whom Wyler directed, including Audrey Hepburn, Merle Oberon, Charlton Heston, Harold Russell, (the amputee in "Best Years"), James Stewart, Henry Fonda, Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon, Myrna Loy and Eddie Albert.

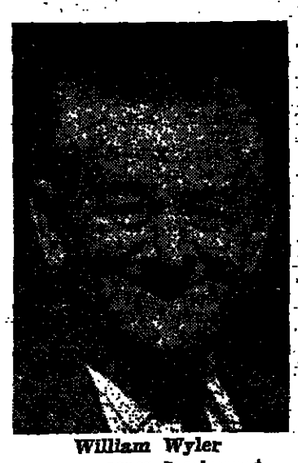
With all that, William Wyler's name is hardly a household word. He was never a flamboyant Hollywood figure like the hard-driving John Ford or the picaresque Alfred Hitchcock.

Wyler was a methodical, workmanlike director whose films reached levels of brilliance by way of sheer technical artistry and dogged persistence. There are no characteristic stylisms in Wyler's films—no signature other than the perfectionism and clarity he *brought to each project*.

Best-Known Works

A list of his best-known works, including the three Oscar winners, reads like a grab-bag history *of American film over the* past 40 years: "Dodsworth," "Dead End," "Jezebel," "Wuthering Heights," "The Letter," "The Little Foxes," "Detective Story," "Roman Holiday," "The Big Country," "The Collector," "Funny Girl" and his last film (1970) before his retirement, "The Liberation of L.B. Jones."

"I enjoy making different types of films," said Wyler. He chose movies because he liked the story or the challenge or both. He had never directed a spectacle when asked to do "Ben-Hur," but he *took it on*. "I turned it down at first," he now recalls. "But the producer kept coming back to me. I was scared, frankly. But it became a challenge." The film took a year to prepare, cost $15 million and won 11 Academy Awards in 1959.



William Wyler
. . . never flamboyant.

He agreed to do "Funny Girl" even though it was his first musical, and despite the fact that he had lost nearly all his hearing making a documentary in an American bomber plane during World War II. For "Funny Girl," her first film, Barbra Streisand went on to win the best actress award (in 1968).

At 73 Wyler looks like a kindly foxy grandfather—short, light-haired, jowled, with a clump of a nose and twinkling hazel eyes—much too avuncular for his image as a relentless director who drove stars to tears in pursuit of perfectionism.

Charlton Heston, AFI board chairman, who worked for Wyler in "Ben-Hur" and "The Big Country," likes to tell Wyler-tyranny stories. "The hard thing about doing a scene for Willy is that the actor gets the precarious feeling of building a tower of toothpicks on a milk bottle.

While Directing

"You get very irritable, because Willy's manner is irritable when he is directing. It's as though he were a watchmaker, trying to fit all the pieces in, and the watch isn't keeping time.

"If the actors would do just what he tells them to do, it'd be OK. But they don't and he gets somewhat testy."

Olivia de Havilland once recalled that while making "The Heiress" (1949) for Wyler he had her do 37 takes of a scene requiring her to descend a staircase—without telling her exactly the effect he was seeking. Finally, on the 37th take, she dropped her fan out of sheer exhaustion and it slid across the front of her dress. Wyler said, "That's it."

Wyler is aware of his reputation. "I think all those things become exaggerated," he said. "They say 40 takes—if you make 8 or 10 takes that's a lot. You get to 20 takes and it's got to get worse."

Wyler matched wills with Bette Davis in the making of "The Little Foxes" (1941). As she recorded in her autobiography: "We fought bitterly . . . It was Willy's intention that I give a different interpretation of the part. I insisted that Tallulah (Bankhead) had played it (on stage) the only way it could be played . . . I ended up feeling I had given one of the worst performances of my life. The filming was torture, the film was a smashing success. But Willy and I never worked together again."

The roots of Wyler's tough fiber are hard to trace. He grew up in a happy, prosperous Jewish family environment in the town of Mulhouse near the French-German border. The fighting during World War I did not seem to affect Willy personally. He got through the war playing imaginary war games and doing mischievous pranks.

Unsuccessful in several attempts at employment, he followed other relatives across the ocean to New York and into the employ of cousin Carl Laemle, who had parlayed a nickelodeon business into a thriving pioneer film-making enterprise—Universal Studios.

Wyler found his way to Hollywood and stumbled into making two and five-reeler Westerns for his cousin. He perfected his craft during the 1920s, and when sound came in, Wyler was ready. Universal assigned him to direct "Hell's Heroes," its first all-sound all-outdoor feature.

It was in the 1930s and 1940s, during a long association with producer Samuel Goldwyn, that Wyler's artistry achieved maturity. The Goldwyn connection produced "Wuthering Heights," "The Westerner," with Gary Cooper, "The Letter," "Foxes" and, after the war, "The Best Years of Our Lives."

Along the way, Wyler married and two years later divorced Margaret Sullavan, the stage and screen actress who died in the late 1950s. In 1939 Wyler married a young actress, Margaret Tallichet, a protégée of Carole Lombard. Wyler and Talli, as she is known, have been married for 37 years. They have two children and two grandchildren.

"Best Years," the story of the homecoming of three GIs in 1946, stands as Wyler's monument and is probably his own personal favorite. A mixture of sentiment and hard realism, it captured the nervous energy of postwar America like no other film. Scripted by playwright Robert Sherwood (with constant involvement by Wyler), it also represented some of the highest moments of the cinematographic art of Gregg Toland. Toland first worked with Wyler in 1936 on "These Three," the de-lesbianized version of Lillian Hellman's "The Children's Hour." They did seven films together, developing unique camera techniques, most notably the use of deep focus.

Deep focus involves use of lighting in such a way as to enable the camera to pick up action and character equally well in the background as in the foreground. It is a common technique today, but before its time it was a highly original device.

"Best Years" won unanimous praise that elevated Wyler to the pantheon of great directors. Ironically, critics frequently stressed how "directorless" the movie appeared to be. French critic André Bazin noted that the *directing in the film was "style-*less," that Wyler's direction tried to conceal itself out but, carried to its own extreme, such stripping away allowed the dramatic structure and acting to emerge with maximum force and clarity.

Says Wyler, "I don't believe in imposing myself on an audience. I try to tell the story with my medium, with my camera, the best way I know how. I'm not a writing director. I always needed a good story, a good script, good actors, a good cameraman. I never thought of doing something where people say, 'Oh, that's Wyler.'"

He has nothing but scorn for some younger directors—he would not mention names—who forced their personal vision on their films with cinematic acrobatics. He has no love for the hand-held camera, shots into the sunlight, shaky, wavering screen images and overlong films.

"Some of the directors don't seem to care or give a damn about anybody except their own feelings. They use the camera as a toy. They say 'to hell with the audience, that's the way I want it. You know, there's a very fine line between self-confidence and arrogance."

ENTERTAINMENT IN N.Y.

NEW YORK, March 9 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new stage productions:

"The Blood Knot" is by Athol Fugard, a playwright whose works "are deep-welled excavations into the meaning of 'brotherhood'," writes Mel Gussow. His environment is the black side of South Africa. This play, says Gussow, is "an anguished battle for identity," about two brothers of mixed blood, one black, the other able to pass for white. Gussow writes, "*The Blood Knot* demands—and in this production receives—two-man ensemble acting." David H. Lesly, as the light-skinned brother, and Robert Christian, as the black, "are acutely responsive to each other's actions and emotions," Gussow says. He calls the direction by Thomas Bullard "impeccable" and concludes that this play "belongs in the repertory of modern classics."

* * *

"Bubbling Brown Sugar" is billed as a musical history of Harlem, but for Clive Barnes it is an "acceptable excuse for a bundle of old Harlem tunes. . . . What really gets it bubbling is some of the most likable and lovable music around." The choreography by Billy Wilson has some of the best dancing to be seen on Broadway, according to Barnes. And the performers "take off with the noise, speed and dazzle of the Concorde." The set by Clarke Dunham is enlivened by projections of Harlem memorabilia by him and Lucie Grosvenor. Wilson also did the staging while Robert Cooper directed. Barnes was critical of the attempt at social comment, calling it "exhibitative and even patronizing." But Barnes thought "all the performers are radiant," including Avon Young, Josephine Premice, Vivian Reed and Joseph Attles, who, for Barnes, help make "this piece of Harlem hokum . . . unexpectedly endearing."

DEATH NOTICE

We announce with regret the death of Baronne Philippe de Rothschild, née Pauline Fairfax-Fytler, on March 5 at Santa Barbara (California). This notice is on behalf of:
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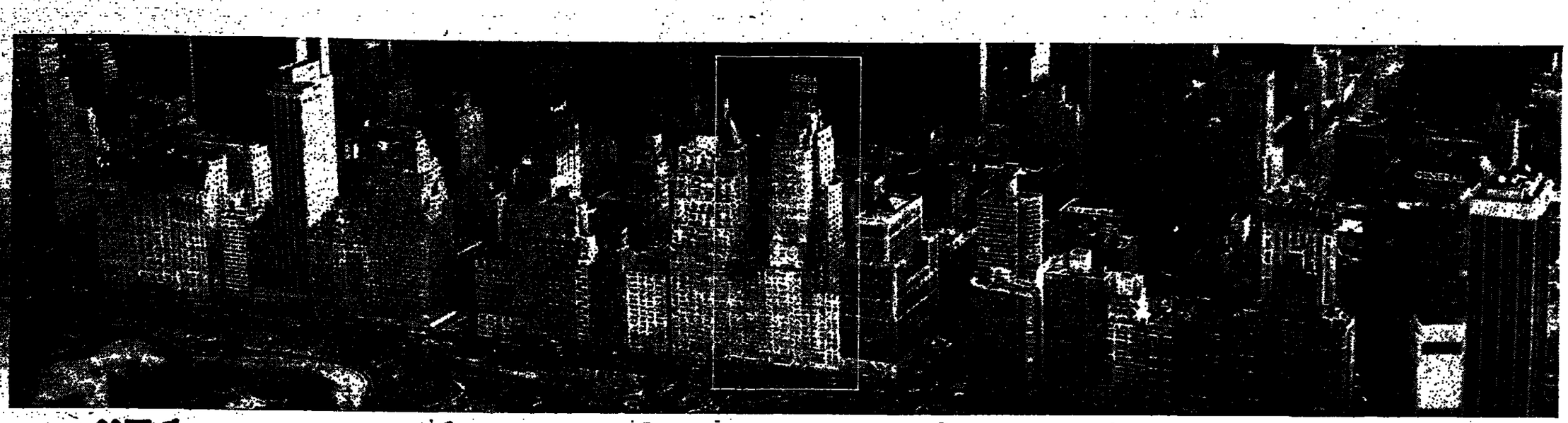


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INTERNATIONAL TENDER NOTICE
The Société Tunisienne d'Electricité et du Gaz (S.T.E.G.) is about to ask for international tenders for the supply, transport, building and setting into service of an hydro-electric station capable of 30 MW at Sidi Salem in the district of Testour.
Interested builders may apply directly to the office of S.T.E.G. (Département de l'Equipement, 38 Rue Kemal-Ataturk, Tunis, Tunisie) for all relevant documents, or have them sent by mail for 100 Tunisian Dinars, or the equivalent in foreign currency, as of March 15th, 1976.
The viewing of the offers is scheduled for June 16th, 1976.

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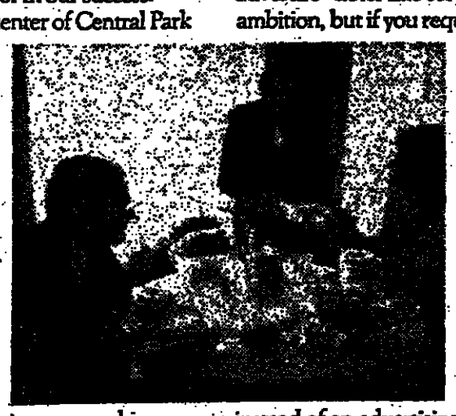
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6—Wednesday, March 10, 1976

New Peril in Lebanon

The Lebanese Army was of no great help during the months of Moslem-Christian warfare. It was not large; it was largely Christian-led, and to thrust it too deeply into the conflict between the private sectarian armies might have placed too great a strain on the remnant of government Lebanon then boasted. But after Palestinian troops under Syrian direction appeared, and a truce backed by a political compromise had been achieved, it did seem that the Lebanese armed forces might suffice to keep the still brittle peace.

Unfortunately, there were Moslem irreconcilables within the army as well as among the extremist groups outside. They have been deserting, and forming a new Lebanese Arab Army. Worse, they have been capturing positions in the region of Lebanon bordering on Israel and uttering threats to the Israelis. The army that could not preserve order is now the greatest threat of disorder—and on an international scale.

The Lebanese Arab Army, whatever its present numbers, is in an excellent position, both strategically and rhetorically, to cause trouble. Its intransigent Arabism must strike a responsive chord in Syrian and Palestinian hearts, as well as in those of many Lebanese Moslems. And the points it has seized are of a kind that could provoke Israeli action—in which case the whole Middle East would flame up again.

The moderation that Syria and its Palestinian allies (or instruments) displayed during the earlier stages of the Lebanese crisis gives hope that they will again seek to achieve a return to government and order in Lebanon on a basis of reasonable balancing of Christian and Moslem forces there—even if this means strong action against the army mutineers. The fact that Israel, too, seems recently to have recognized the perils of retaliatory or preventive military moves against Lebanese territory may give some promise that no hasty blows will be delivered from Israel's side of the border.

If these hopes are borne out, it may be that the Lebanese Arab Army will not be able to provoke a general war; that Lebanon can be restored to a situation in which radical lieutenants cannot decide the fate of nations. But this means that speedy and effective action by Lebanon and Syria is essential—as well as great restraint by Israel. Otherwise a few will be responsible for the death of many.

Arms to Egypt

The United States, in persuading Egypt to join Israel in making a second Sinai disengagement last summer, accepted an "implied commitment" to provide arms to Cairo, in Mr. Ford's words at the time. It was a commitment given, we believe, in good faith and with good reason. Not only had Egypt's President Sadat taken a politically risky step for which he needed to have something to show to his domestic critics, particularly to his power base in the Egyptian military, he had also severely strained his relations with the Soviet Union—until then Egypt's chief arms supplier. U.S. diplomats perceived that arms sales could help Cairo stick with the U.S.-sponsored diplomatic process and would expedite the replacement of Soviet dominance by U.S. influence in what remains militarily the key Arab state. Egypt could not have been expected to weaken its link with one supplier without seeking a new link with another.

* * *

The current Egyptian request to buy U.S. arms, then, makes sense. The Egyptians want first to acquire six C-130 military transport planes. They see this transaction as a test to establish Egypt's eligibility in congressional and public opinion for arms procurement that may eventually mount as high as 40 per cent of Israel's. Naturally the Israelis are protesting; no Israeli government that did not object would stay in power. But the Israelis knew this step was coming when they made the Sinai agreement, which has since been fully and successfully put into effect. They knew then, and know now, that these sales will help an Arab "moderate" whose political survival is important to them. At a moment when they have just gotten $1.5 billion in new U.S. military support themselves, they cannot make a very good case that the one Arab state that has dealt most closely with them should not be allowed to tend to its minimal defense needs. Reports that Israel has renewed its request to buy Pershing missiles suggests one way in which Tel Aviv will try to turn the Egyptian program to its own advantage.

The Israeli Prime Minister reminds Washington that Israel has pledged to maintain the Arab-Israeli "balance of power." But the old U.S.-Israeli definition of "balance"—overwhelming Israeli superiority in the region—is no longer either politically or militarily tenable. In its place, at least in official U.S. eyes, as we understand it, is an equation of greater complexity. This equation gives cooperating Arabs reason to believe that the United States is sympathetic to their interests, and it gives Israel cause to consider that diplomatic flexibility on its part is now an essential part of the context in which the basic U.S. commitment to Israeli security is carried out. Among Arab "confrontation" states on Israel's border, the United States already has such an arms sales arrangement with Jordan, which sat out the last war. It seeks one with Egypt as part of its larger effort—slowed but, we trust, not halted—to help the region move toward a settlement.

* * *

If a carefully monitored program of arms sales to Egypt can serve U.S. interests, that does not mean that all U.S. sales to the Mideast can. On the contrary, the United States has been ladling out arms to other nations in that area, specifically those in the Persian Gulf whose treasuries and ambitions have been swollen by oil, with the abandon of a drunken sailor. The great flaw in multibillion-dollar sales to these countries is that the transactions are unrelated to any legitimate or substantial political purpose of the United States. Sales to Egypt can be related to U.S. peace-seeking. Unrestrained sales to the Persian Gulf states, including those Arab states more likely than not to throw their arsenals into a new Mideast war, cannot help any cause important to U.S. security.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cuba's African Role

Secretary of State Kissinger's concern over Cuban military adventures in Africa is well taken and is widely shared by others, including some black African governments. The 12,000 Cuban soldiers who helped the Popular Front win the civil war in Angola are said to constitute more than 10 per cent of Fidel Castro's army; there are Cuban military missions of varying sizes in at least six other African or Arab countries.

Given the unique circumstances that the world confronts in southern Africa, as well as the powerful opposition in Congress to U.S. overseas adventures, Kissinger must act, however, as he advised Castro to do—"with great circumspection." Because of Washington's benevolence in recent years toward white-minority regimes in southern Africa, many African and Third World leaders remain more suspicious of U.S. motives than of Cuba's massive presence in Angola.

It would be disastrous in any terms for the United States to intervene to bolster Ian Smith's white racist government in Rhodesia or to help perpetuate white South African rule in Namibia (South-West Africa). By contrast, two special considerations make it likely that Cuban intervention against those white governments would command widespread sympathy not confined to the nonwhite world or the Soviet bloc.

The first is that the United Nations—with U.S. support—long ago invoked mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia's white government, branding it illegal and a threat to international peace. Second, again with Washington's backing, the UN voted to terminate South Africa's obsolete League of Nations mandate over Namibia, asserting that the Pretoria government had no legal rights in that territory.

Cuba thus could claim a kind of international respectability for intervention in Rhodesia or Namibia that was entirely absent from its Angolan adventure. To note that fact is not to downgrade the perils of such intervention by Cuban forces thousands of miles from their own country and hemisphere, nor to suggest that Kissinger should refrain from emphasizing these dangers.

But there are heavy risks for U.S. credibility in making vague threats of retaliation against the Castro regime in a situation in which Washington's capacity to organize effective counteraction is virtually nil. Such a course merely invites fresh humiliation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

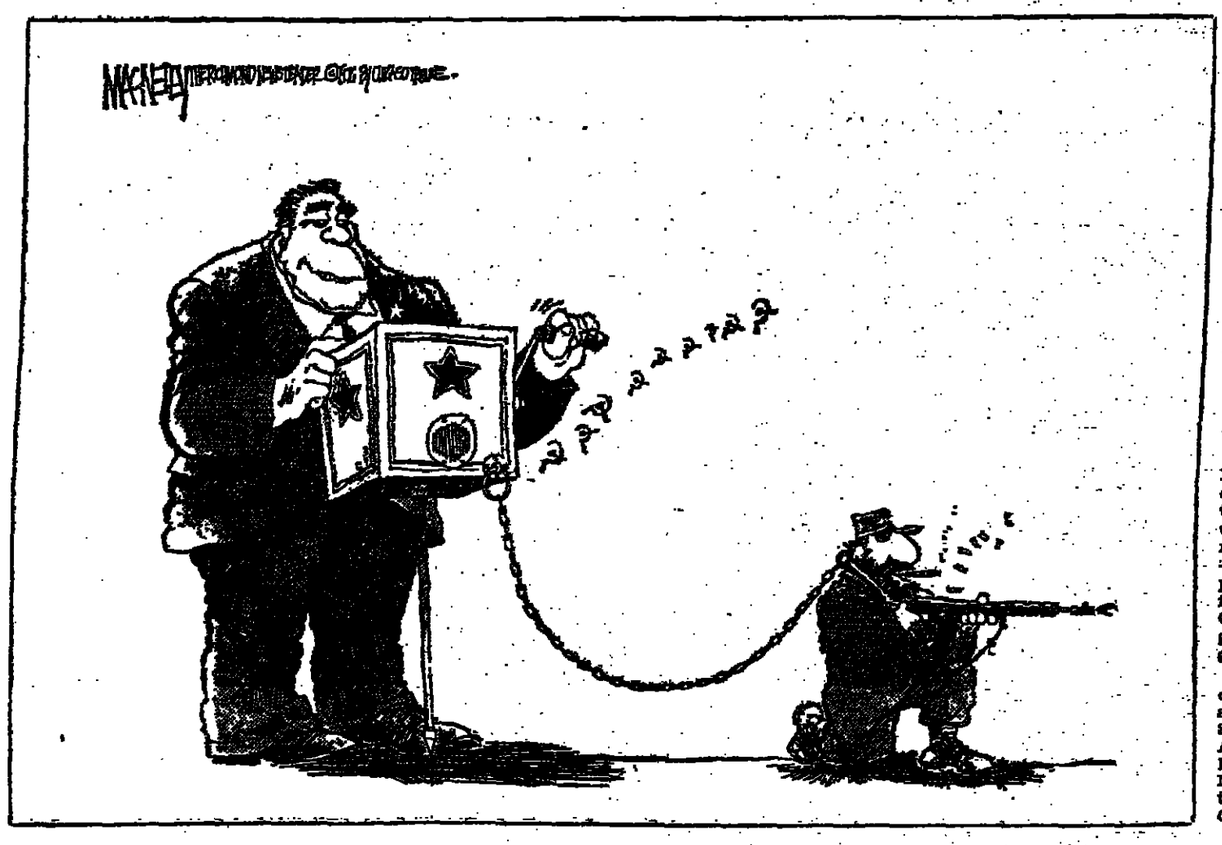
March 10, 1901

WASHINGTON.—As was to be expected, the Convention negotiated between Russia and China has already formed the subject of diplomatic action. The United States government has sent a note to the interested Powers, stating that it regards any special arrangements between China and any single Power to be inadvisable and dangerous.

Fifty Years Ago

March 10, 1926

PARIS.—Are the days of the French "grande dame" numbered? If the French currency remains at its present exchange rate or sinks below it, if prices for fabrics, labor and consequently for model dresses remain as high as they are today, Frenchwomen, some predict, will no longer be the most elegantly dressed in the world.



A Close Look at the Paris-Bonn Axis

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—The past 18 months have seen the emergence in Europe of what the British are calling the Paris-Bonn axis. This can be roughly described as the sort of thing that a century or two ago London would have sent an expeditionary force to break up.

The simultaneous coming to power of Helmut Schmidt and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in the spring of 1974 has led to a renaissance of the Franco-West German entente of the early 1960s, when De Gaulle and Adenauer began their "mystical communion"—which was to last barely two years.

There followed 10 years of estrangement and misunderstanding to which many figures contributed—De Gaulle, Erhard, Kissinger, Brandt, Schiller, Pompidou, Jobert, Kissinger, Schmidt and Giscard d'Estaing, however, have rediscovered that when their two nations speak together Europe is heard, and when they are divided, Europe is "absent," as Giscard d'Estaing put it recently.

Rapprochement

This rapprochement is not an attempt to break up the European Community, or weaken it. Rather, it has been the de facto recognition that, without their entente, little would have been achieved in Europe over the past two years. Britain is still on the sidelines, Italy is adrift and the other nations are relatively less important.

The Paris-Bonn economic accord of July, 1974, set the tone for what has followed. At that time, in the middle of the recession, the two nations decided to link their economies, bringing them closer together, with Bonn loosening its traditionally tight economic reins, and the French, for once, abandoning full employment to fight inflation.

This still is the centerpiece of Giscard d'Estaing's foreign policy. He is committed to making France as strong economically as the redoubtable West Germans. It is a tremendous gamble, for this still is France, with Communists, Gaullists, revolutionaries, gold-hoarders, inflation, thousands of the untaxed and idle wealthy, ready at the sign of the limpest reform to load their cars and head for Switzerland.

Though unemployment was to climb to over a million, Giscard d'Estaing guided France back into Europe's joint float, hooking the franc to the mark. But for the franc to stay there, France will need to reduce its inflation rate.

New Projects

There has been other economic and industrial progress to tighten the bonds. Lufthansa, which never bought a Caravelle, is now buying the Airbus, contributing to the success of that joint venture. Never able to agree on nuclear technology before, the two agreed last month to joint development of the next generation of nuclear reactors, both the fast-breeder and high-temperature varieties. The Rhone-Rhine canal, with digging soon to begin, will one day open up much of southern and central France to West Germany and Northern Europe.

None of this is meant to undermine the community, but simply to strengthen its inner core. The new approach contributed to the creation in December, 1974, of the European Council, where the nine chiefs of state meet thrice yearly to govern personally, pragmatically, free of the bureaucratic structure that doomed Brussels. The new approach led as well to Giscard d'Estaing's recent trial balloon for a directorate, a kind of streamlined European Council.

In a sense, Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt already are acting as a directorate. Their combined pressure brought Britain into line at the last European Council meeting. The two, sitting in the gardens of the British Embassy at Helsinki, won President Ford's agreement to the Rambouillet economic summit, which led to the Jamaica agreement and an end to Franco-American monetary feuding.

In the words of a West German official, Giscard d'Estaing has "markedly improved Franco-American relations, which no longer pose a problem for us." Therein lies the success of the present Paris-Bonn political entente. Giscard d'Estaing does not want to quarrel with the United States. He has ended the Gaullist game, refined to its ultimate under Michel Jobert—of forcing Bonn to choose between Paris and Washington, between a European Europe and an Atlantic one. "The scholastic quarrels are over," says a French official.

Modestly Successful

The Paris-Bonn relationship has improved as several once divisive problems have diminished. The annual fracas over farm prices moderated as world food prices tended to catch up with community support prices. The differences over Gaullist détente have fallen away as Bonn developed its own Ostpolitik; the two now view relations with Moscow in basically the same way.

The two have been modestly successful in harmonizing external foreign policy on such questions as Cyprus, the Middle East and relations with Spain and Portugal. When the French broke ranks last month to recognize Angola before the others, they reversed this positive trend, and Giscard d'Estaing, in the words of the Times of London, "made a fool of himself."

France's relations with NATO have become less ambiguous, reducing that former point of friction. "We don't always agree yet on military questions," says a West German official, "but we talk to each other continuously. We want to understand each other." And another: "The problem is no longer the French relationship to NATO. They are doing a lot but doing it quietly."

These West German reflections differ little from American: "There is no need for France to be involved in the integrated command structure in order to participate fully in cooperation within the alliance," said former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger on a visit here last year.

Nothing is being excluded in the military domain including nuclear cooperation. For both sides it simply is not yet an issue. It would become one in the event of a partial U.S. withdrawal from Europe or any increase in Soviet pressure. Some strategists, such as Michel Tatu of Le Monde, writing in Foreign Affairs last year, argue that Washington should promote such European defense cooperation through a U.S. "devolution" in Europe.

There are many eyes watching the Franco-German entente. It bothers some Europeans, who look on the community as a unit with shifting relationships, not one with fixed power centers. It bothers the United States, used to dividing and conquering the Europeans. It bothers the Soviet Union, which, as Jobert charged, preferred a condominium relationship with the United States, free of new and troublesome rival power centers.

Skeptics

There are skeptics, however, on both sides and they hold similar views. They see France still as a nation of regional interests, believing in dirigisme—a centrally directed economic policy—and relying basically on its diplomacy, in a sense doing it all with mirrors. West Germany is seen as more dynamic, expansionist, world and free-market oriented, too big for Europe and easily able to dominate the French in any partnership. These fundamental differences, plus the mutual wariness, hold the skeptics, will lead to unresolvable tensions, spelling the end of the partnership, if not of the community.

Others see Giscard d'Estaing and Schmidt attempting what De Gaulle and Adenauer would liked to have tried if the times had been right. There is reason to believe that what Europe is seeing today is based on more than just the personal affinity of two men, and that the policy has a chance to become permanent.

Does National Marxism Exist?

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Alexander Solzhenitsyn has so convinced himself that Marx and Lenin are solely responsible for development of the dictatorial Soviet system that he is persuaded it is impossible for a national Communist party anywhere to gain control of a government without marching down the same totalitarian road. For him it is a question of the ideology itself, not where it is applied.

I hasten to add that I do not personally share this bleak conviction. I already see great comparative differences between Communism in Yugoslavia, where it is somewhat milder, and in the Soviet Union.

Likewise I do not consider it axiomatic that the evolving Italian Communist party, which has produced one genius, Gramsci, a brilliant semi-heretic, Togliatti, and the present reformer, Berlinguer, must be condemned a priori. Admittedly, however, I have neither the experience nor the long background of study available to Solzhenitsyn. His argument follows:

"Lenin and his disciples were guilty of colossal discrepancies between their prerevolutionary promises and their post-revolutionary actions. And a similar discrepancy is predictable in any and all Communist revolutions: One thing is said before gaining power and another thing is done afterward.

"Titoism is not a deviation from the Communist line. There was only personal conflict between Tito and Stalin and this induced Tito to make changes in his system in order to provide a basis for his split. He had been a complete Stalinist and loyal Communist."

Practical Side

Here I must interject that while, on the one hand, Tito himself takes pain to boast he is a devout Marxist—and interprets the doctrine more faithfully than Moscow—on the other hand even less land in Yugoslavia is today government-owned than was true under the prewar monarchy.

I asked Solzhenitsyn what he thought about the newly nationalist attitudes vis-à-vis Moscow of the Italian and French Communist parties. He answered: "One should look at the practical side. We must remember that no dictatorship of the proletariat has prevailed anywhere under the Soviet system. There has only been dictatorship by a small group in a particular Communist party.

"With respect to the French Communists, are they in fact rejecting dictatorship by the top level of their party? I think that this dictatorship is still controlled by an iron fist. If the French party came to power it is hard to imagine it would not install and enforce its system on the entire country.

"I believe a French Communist once said—either Thorez or Duclos—that no French Communist would ever take up arms against the Soviet Union. But if the U.S.S.R. were at war with the West, would this still apply to French or Italian Communists?

"If not, they should state so openly: That they would fight for France or Italy against a foreign Communist army and not aid such an enemy of their own country. On the other hand, if they have departed so far from Marx as to reject dictatorship of the international proletariat, why should they continue to call themselves 'Communist parties'?

"The jargon employed certainly implies a mortal blow to Marxism whose core is the dictatorship of the proletariat. Furthermore, why should their leaders go to Moscow and attend closed meetings of the Soviet leadership? I don't refer to open meetings like a party congress but to closed meetings.

"What would people in France say if a high government official were to attend a secret meeting of high officials of Chile or South Africa—and then said he didn't agree with Chilean or South African policies but had simply come to listen to their opinions?

"I don't believe French or Italian Communist statements concerning their intentions. One must not forget that Lenin himself always used golden words before seizing power. But once on top, he showed he had a well-organized dictatorship run by an iron fist."

Primordial Issue

For Solzhenitsyn the primordial issue is ideological. It is not a question of where Marxist ideology evolves or is applied. He conceives of Communism virtually as an absolute, without possibility of change because it is controlled by immutable logic.

Thus he considers it nonsense to conjecture that there is any chance of a "convergence" of ideologies, a possibility entertained in recent years by various Marxist and non-Marxist thinkers. Even this conception—so remote to him—is rendered still more unlikely by the shifting power balance in which, he says, "The West is surrendering political, economic and moral positions everywhere."

—Letters—

Nepotism

You wrote in an editorial (IHT, March 3) that nepotism is an old story in Communist dictatorships and some Communist dictators thought of founding dynasties, like North Korea's Kim Il Sung. I know nothing about North Korean Communists, but I learned only of non-Communist dictators who had founded dynasties, like the Shah of Iran and Chiang Kai-shek. We can ask whether it was nepotism when Mrs. Peron followed her husband as head of state as did Mrs. Bandaranaike her husband, and Mrs. Gandhi her father. In so-called Communist countries there were no similar cases, neither are there political dynasties like those of the Lodge, Kennedy and Taft families in the United States.

ROBERT MAJOR.

Vienna.

Mideast Query

The other implications apart, do Messrs. Evans and Novak have any idea where the rising star of Damascus (IHT, Feb. 26) leaves a place like, say, Saudi Arabia?

JOSEPH ZELMANOWITS.

London.

Cuban Gamble Seen Forcing Ford to Act

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON.—Deepening penetration into black Africa by Fidel Castro's Cuba with Moscow's diplomatic and, if needed, military support is now seen at high levels of the Ford administration as the biggest Communist threat anywhere to tip the world power balance.

Intense briefings of President Ford on Cuba's sensational success in Angola and its implications have just been completed. Consequently the President is now considering a major effort—possibly following a foreign policy speech—to make a willfully obtuse Congress understand Castro's desperately dangerous gamble which, so far, has paid glittering dividends.

The Soviet-Cuban axis so successful in Angola seemed strengthened during the recent Soviet Communist party congress. As part of that strengthening, Premier Castro quietly took to Moscow Osmani Cienfuegos, the top African expert in the Cuban Communist party.

While there, they conferred secretly with black nationalist leaders to help them in their drive for the independence of Namibia from South Africa.

Intimate collaboration between Havana and Moscow now evident in Cuba's long-range commitment to Africa has ended Castro's earlier worry that his 12,000 to 14,000 troops in southern Africa might be stranded at the end of an extremely vulnerable supply line stretching the Atlantic Ocean.

Instead, Moscow sent Cuba two Il-62 troop-carriers in mid-January to replace shorter-range Britannia and Il-18 transports.

One possible retaliation would be a U.S. naval blockade of Cuba, a move known to be under consideration. But even if congressional apprehensions were overcome, the difficulty of extending a blockade to the air—essential for success—would jeopardize the whole enterprise. Further, some administration experts fear the Russians would contest a U.S. blockade, as they could not in the Cuban missile crisis 13 years ago when U.S. power was supreme.

In such a confrontation, the United States would immediately be placed in a vicious political context—"in lockstep with the white supremacists" of South Africa and Rhodesia, in the apt phrase of one policy-maker.

No matter how distorted and inaccurate that context would be, high officials here doubt that U.S. allies would back Washington's effort to break Castro interference in the cause of black nationalism against white-minority governments. Indeed, Congress might prove just as balky.

With his military intervention in Angola victorious and the Soviet-backed Popular Movement in control there, Castro's future in Africa seems assured—and expanding, with two new Cuban tasks.

Task No. 1, as seen by experts here: To consolidate the new Angolan government by lending expert aid to build a centralized Communist-style party, getting the economy working again (particularly the coffee plantations and the ports) and teaching the Popular Movement basic elements of internal security, mass communications and similar techniques of control.

Task No. 2: To lend Cuban armed power to other nationalist parties, almost certainly starting with guerrilla units based in Mozambique for operations across the border in Rhodesia.

Cuban troops, their strength unknown here, have recently been seen in Mozambique, apparently getting there by ship around the Cape of Good Hope.

Other targets for Castro's ambitions "Africa Corps" are Namibia (formerly South-West Africa) and French Somalia, soon to be independent. Officials here say Cuban troops may be used if Somalia, home of the Soviet naval base of Berbera, decides to invade the former French colony.

This predictable future course of Cuban intervention in black Africa has led Mr. Ford to the brink of a major new U.S. policy—despite last fall's congressional veto of any U.S. help which doomed anti-Soviet factions in Angola.

Some of the President's political advisers feel Congress is changing, mainly because voters back home have been aroused by the marriage of Soviet weapons and Cuban troops 8,000 miles from Moscow. Whether Congress is coming to its senses or not, President Ford is determined to end Castro's free run in Africa, whatever the opinion of his foreign allies, the Third World, U.S. black leaders or anybody else.

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FINANCE

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1976

Pound Steadies After Bank Acts

NDON, March 9 (AP-DJ).—ng stabilized today with help the Bank of England as of the recent speculative went out of the foreign nge market.

e pound was quoted late in ay at $1.9415, down slight- om $1.9440 yesterday. Ster- trade-weighted depreciation st 10 currencies widened to rd 23.2 per cent below 1971 s compared with the previ- record yesterday of 33.1 per

dealer said the Bank of nd bought a lot of sterling in the morning, which help- ive the rate above $1.95. er, the central bank stayed the market afterward until York banks entered the in the early afternoon as

age Rises id to Rule K. Outlook

DON, March 9 (AP-DJ).— s economic outlook over xt two years will "hinge ly" on a continued slowing e rises, according to the al Institute of Economic ial Research (NIESR).

s latest quarterly review of itish economy, the NIESR that a return to pay rises per cent or more would y 1978 to Britain "once being in a state of crisis."

r the wage-restraint policy in July pay rises are to £6 a week, which works about a 10-per-cent annual wages overall.

Institute's emphasis on the for lowering wage rises just a day after the Orga- n for Economic Coopera- nd Development warned British economic recovery ed on wage and price rises contained.

NIESR is a non-profit, dent group which issues on the British as well as rld economy in general.

enforce its concern over policy, the institute issued recasts for 1976 and 1977, suming that the annual earnings could be cut to ent from August this year other assuming a collapse rnment efforts to keep pay nder control with a resul- 6-per-cent rise in earnings. he government can keep ises to 6 per cent a year, NIESR forecasts, inflation se to 5.8 per cent in 1977, l rarely seen in Britain cade.

he other hand, if earnings sing at a 20-per-cent rate, n would accelerate to 18 per cent next year.

NIESR sees consumer in the fourth quarter of ar just slightly more than cent above year-earlier However, the OECD and vernment bodies such as nfederation of British In- see British inflation this about 15 per cent.

other NIESR forecasts pear a bit optimistic com- with other predictions. For , the institute sees a rise nt 2.3 per cent in real o product in the fourth of this year from a year while the OECD sees no growth at all this

But Depreciation Reaches Record

sellers. Then, the Bank of England again supported the rate, especially when it dropped below $1.94.

Some further clarification as to why sterling encountered such heavy selling in recent days emerged today with reports from Lagos confirming that the Nigerian central bank had sold a large amount of sterling to "redistribute" its foreign currency assets.

A dealer said that the Bank of England could have executed the transaction as an agent for Nigeria without going through the foreign exchange market. "The bank probably wanted sterling lower so it sold sterling for Nigeria in the market," he said.

Other bankers have commented that the Bank of England would not have lowered its minimum lending rate Friday if it did not want sterling to decline.

Reports from Basel, where central bank governors were holding a regular meeting, suggested that Bernard Clappier, governor of the Bank of France, and some of his other Continental colleagues were unhappy with the Bank of England's apparent decision to promote a lower exchange rate for sterling.

Pressure on Franc

The 4.1-per-cent decline in the pound-dollar rate over the past four business days has added considerable pressure on the French franc, which was already exposed by the weakness of the lira and peseta.

However, foreign exchange dealers said that the Bank of England's intervention in the market this week suggested that it does not want the pound to drop much below $1.94, at least not right away.

In any case, pressure on the French franc eased today. The franc ended at 0.5671 deutsche marks, or just about at its mandatory support point of 0.5668 where it has been for the past three days. Once again both the Bundesbank and the Bank of France had to intervene to maintain the two currencies within their fixed trading margins, but the support was apparently very small.

No Franc Devaluation

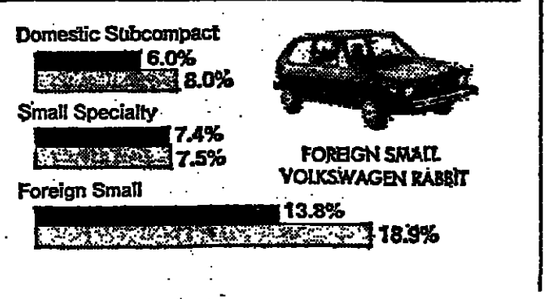
BASEL, March 9 (AP-DJ).—France assured central bank governors of the major industrialized nations today that the franc will remain in the joint European float, the so-called "snake," and that its central rate in the joint float will not be changed.

Following two-day discussions at the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), a central bank source reported that this was made clear by Mr. Clappier, who stressed that a franc devaluation would be wholly unacceptable to the French government as would be a departure of the franc from the snake.

The franc's renewed weakness following the sharp downfall of sterling dominated the regular monthly BIS meeting of the governors yesterday and today, these sources reported.

Gordon Richardson, governor of the Bank of England, told fellow central bankers that sterling's fall was incidental and had not been initiated by the U.K. authorities to improve the competitiveness of British goods on international markets. But, the sources said, his explanation had not been totally accepted and doubt remained as to why the bank of England lowered its key lending rate when sterling was nosediving Friday.

How U.S. Auto Market Changed



U.S. Expects to Make Ruling On Auto 'Dumping' on May 11

LOS ANGELES, March 9.—The U.S. Treasury Department expects to issue a tentative decision on May 11 in its long and controversial probe of alleged imported-car "dumping" in the United States, according to department officials.

The ruling will not end the investigation, but it is expected to significantly narrow the issues involved and may eliminate from further scrutiny some of the eight nations which the agency has been examining.

The Treasury began its probe last August, prompted by requests from the United Auto Workers Union and Congressman John Dent, D.-Penn., that foreign-car manufacturers were selling their products in the United States at prices below those posted in their home markets, thus hurting sales of U.S.-built cars.

The countries under investigation are West Germany, Japan, Sweden, Italy, France, Belgium, Britain and Canada.

An aide to Deputy Assistant Treasury Secretary Peter Suchman, who is in charge of the probe, says the May 11 ruling will be strictly "tentative," with a final determination coming some months later.

If the Treasury Department does find that imported cars have been "dumped," the International Trade Commission (formerly the Tariff Commission) must then determine that U.S. auto companies have actually been harmed by such dumping before any actions, such as fines or higher tariffs, are taken.

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Foreign Sales in U.K.

LONDON, March 9 (UPI).—Foreign cars took 36.1 per cent of British sales in February, according to official final figures published today.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders said that the number of foreign-car sales during the month was 38,774 against 32,009, or 28.6 per cent of the market, in February last year.

EEC countries boosted their British sales in February from 16.8 per cent to 23.8 per cent. Other West European makers' share rose from 1.6 per cent to 2 per cent and the East Europeans' share rose from 1 per cent to 1.2 per cent.

The share taken by Japanese makers fell slightly from 9.1 per cent to 8.9 per cent.

Dow Pulls Back From 1,000-Mark

NEW YORK, March 9 (IHT).—Buoyed by the Dow Jones industrial average's burst through the psychological 1,000-level, stock prices ran up sharply in the morning, but later surrendered a major portion of the gain to profit-taking.

The industrial average, which measures movement of 30 selected blue chips, scored a gain of 4.96 to 993.70. In the dramatic first hour of trading, when activity was at its heaviest, the index sat just above 1,000—a level last reached in January of 1973.

Enthusiasm on Wall Street, which has carried the average up nearly 150 points since the turn of the year, stems largely from the bullish outlook for the U.S. economy, and evidence that inflation continues to moderate.

At 3 o'clock today the average was up 8.82.

Advancing issues led decliners about 820 to about 700, and volume totaled 31.77 million shares, compared with 25.06 million yesterday.

Analysts said the stock market encountered heavy profit-taking around the 1,000-level as it had late last month around 995 in several unsuccessful attempts to break out across 1,000.

Brokers attributed early buying today to a decline in Treasury-bill rates and a stable federal-funds rate, with analysts looking for a slow increase in interest rates along with an expanding money supply.

J.C. Penney gained 1 7/8 to 56 3/4. It reported higher fourth-quarter profits and predicted that 1976 will be another good year.

S.S. Kresge, which also came in with improved profits, moved up a point to 37.

Sprague Electric rose 1 1/2 to 12 3/4. Cabot Corp., off 1 1/4 at 24 3/4, said it agreed to merge with Sprague.

Esmark moved up 1 1/8 to 40. It announced plans to acquire McKee Petroleum Corp. through an exchange of stock.

However, Lockheed Aircraft fell 1 3/4 to 10. The aerospace firm said it needs extra time to complete a plan to convert a portion of its $595-million bank debt into preferred stock.

U.S. Steel, the best performer in its group, climbed 1 3/4 to 86 3/4.

Standard of Ohio slumped 2 to 64 3/4 among the oils, while General Motors lost 1 1/4 to 68 5/8 in the autos.

Chemicals were mixed.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in active trading. The Amex index rose 0.01 to 104.45.

In Chicago a late wave of profit-taking trimmed modest early gains in most farm commodity futures on the Board of Trade.

Most pits closed generally higher. Wheat and soybean closing prices were about one-half of the early highs. Oats was a loser, while corn gained 1 1/2. Soybean meal was up about $1 a ton and soy oil prices were irregular.

U.S. Firms Predict Investment Will Rise by 6.5% This Year

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP-DJ).—Businesses are projecting that plant and equipment outlays this year will rise 6.5 per cent, the Commerce Department reported today.

While the increase is above the 5.5-per-cent forecast announced in January, it still suggests that businesses will continue their restraint on capital spending this year. Indeed, the increase projected for this year may fall short of the rise in capital goods prices, which late last year were estimated to rise 10 per cent in 1976.

The latest survey was conducted in January and February. It shows businesses plan to spend $120.06 billion this year, up $7.27 billion from 1975, when spending edged up $390 million, or 0.3 per cent, from 1974.

Spending in the first quarter of this year is seen rising 6 per cent from the fourth quarter to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $118.70 billion, and to rise about 1 per cent in the second quarter to $119.6 billion.

Projections call for spending to rise in the second half of 1976 to a rate of $120.99 billion, up 1.5 per cent from the first half and 6 per cent above the second half of 1975.

In the fourth quarter of 1975 capital outlays fell to $111.8 billion at an annual rate from $112.16 billion in the third period.

In the survey of last December, fourth-quarter spending had been slated to rise 2.4 per cent to a $114.8-billion annual rate.

The 0.3-per-cent increase last year in spending was the smallest since 1961, when there was an actual decrease in spending of 2.3 per cent. After discounting effects of inflation, capital outlays declined about 10 per cent last year.

Manufacturers expect their investments this year to rise 8.1 per cent to $51.85 billion from $47.95 billion last year, when spending rose 4.2 per cent.

Non-manufacturing concerns expect spending to rise 5.2 per cent to $68.21 billion this year following last year's 2.4-per-cent decline to $64.82 billion. Among the non-manufacturers, public utilities slate a 15.4-per-cent spending gain, while communications firms see a 6.5-per-cent rise.

But airlines foresee spending slumping 28 per cent and railroads expect an 18-per-cent drop. Among durables manufacturers, auto makers project a 17-per-cent increase and non-electrical machinery firms see a 13-per-cent rise.

Among non-durables producers, food and beverage concerns anticipate a 20-per-cent rise, textiles 15 per cent, paper 13 per cent, rubber 12 per cent and petroleum 11 per cent. But chemical companies expect a 7-per-cent drop in spending.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Heinz

Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	460.40	389.30
Profits	14.00	11.70
Per Share	0.92	0.77
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,358.80	1,210.30
Profits	46.00	40.50
Per Share	3.03	2.68

Kresge

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	2,159.20	1,708.60
Profits	100.60	28.80
Per Share	0.81	0.23
Year		
Revenue	6,798.10	5,536.20
Profits	200.80	104.80
Per Share	1.64	0.87

Penney

Fourth Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	2,561.00	2,135.00
Profits	109.30	32.70
Per Share	1.91	0.56
Year		
Revenue	7,679.00	6,936.00
Profits	189.60	119.40
Per Share	3.16	2.02

Japan Unemployment

TOKYO, March 9 (Reuters).—Japanese unemployment rose to 1.24 million or 2.4 per cent of the workforce, in January from 1.05 million in December and 990,000 in January last year, the government announced today.

RCA Signs Contract With Former Official

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—RCA disclosed yesterday that it had signed a contract with its former chief executive officer, Robert Sarnoff, for him to "furnish consultation and advice to RCA and the National Broadcasting Co. on matters with respect to which he has special competence."

The contract calls for Mr. Sarnoff to receive $75,000 a year for 10 years "so long as he does not serve any interests in conflict with the businesses of RCA, NBC, or RCA Global Communications," another subsidiary. Mr. Sarnoff was fired by the board on Nov. 5.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Lockheed Delays Debt Conversion

Lockheed Aircraft says it needs extra time to complete a plan to convert a portion of its $595-million bank debt into preferred stock. The target date for completing the plan under an agreement with its 24 lending banks was May 15. But Lockheed says it needs an extension because certain legal requirements relating primarily to terms of a consent decree with the Securities and Exchange Commission cannot be met by that date. It says it has initiated discussions with Bank of America and Bankers Trust, its two top lenders, to obtain the extension. Lockheed adds that the discussions with the two banks could involve possible modifications in the refinancing plan. Nearly a year ago, the banks agreed to refinance Lockheed's debt by converting $50 million of their $595 million in loans into preferred stock. This would reduce the company's interest payments. But Lockheed cannot issue the preferred stock without approval of its common stock holders at an annual meeting and it cannot hold the meeting until the SEC approves Lockheed's proxy statement. The SEC has refused to approve this until the company makes a full disclosure about all of its foreign payments.

Valley Camp, Quaker State to Merge

Valley Camp Coal Co., seeking to fend off a take-over attempt by Bethlehem Copper Corp., has agreed in principle to merge with Quaker State Oil Refining Corp. The tentative agreement calls for Quaker State to issue 3.625 shares of its common for each of Valley Camp's 870,760 shares outstanding. Based on Quaker State's price of $18.75 a share on the New York Stock Exchange, the transaction would have a value of about $59 million. Bethlehem Copper, based in Vancouver, previously had approached Valley Camp with an offer that was opposed by the coal concern. Quaker State buys, produces, gathers and refines crude oil and makes and markets a variety of petroleum products, primarily motor oil. Valley Camp primarily is engaged in the underground mining of bituminous steam coal for electric utilities and industrial companies.

Fisons Plans Rights Issue

Fisons, the U.K. agrochemical and pharmaceutical firm, plans to raise approximately £19.93 million through a 1-for-4 rights issue at 325 pence per share. It says the new finance will be used to expand the group's capital base and assist its worldwide development. The new shares will not rank for the final 1975 dividend. The company also reports that its net profit rose 13.4 per cent last year to £8.87 million from £7.64 million in 1974. Turnover rose to £215.14 million from £202.09 million. Trading in the first two months this year has been satisfactory, Fisons says, adding that it is too early to forecast results for the current year. The board intends to recommend a dividend of 11.5115 pence on the increased capital for 1976, a 10-per-cent increase over 1975.

Crane Gets 18.7% of Anaconda

Crane Co. has received and accepted tenders for 4.12 million shares of Anaconda Co. Crane sought 5 million, or about 23 per cent, of Anaconda's outstanding shares through an exchange offer of $20 principal amount of 8-per-cent subordinated debentures due 1985, for each share. The 4.12 million shares represent about 18.7 per cent of Anaconda's stock. Crane intends to vote its shares against a proposed merger of Anaconda, a copper-mining concern, into Tenneco. That proposal will require approval by the holders of two-thirds of Anaconda's shares.

SEC Probes 'Insider' Trade In Chicago Options Market

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP-DJ).—The Securities and Exchange Commission is looking into reports that brokers on the New York Stock Exchange are taking improper advantage of insider information about securities transactions to profit in the stock options market.

In discussing the reports, SEC officials speculated that such transactions could violate federal anti-fraud provisions, exchange rules, or both.

Sheldon Rappaport, associate director of the SEC's division of market regulation, says the trades involved orders to the floor of the Chicago Board Options Exchange to purchase a particular option before the latest quote for the security underlying the option had time to appear on the New York Stock Exchange tape.

In some instances, Mr. Rappaport notes, the lag may have occurred because heavy trading volume was causing the tape to run several minutes behind the transactions.

However, he adds, it is also possible that the questionable trading was done by brokers with insider knowledge of block trades in a given security.

Advance knowledge of a price that has not yet appeared on the stock quotation tape, even if it represents only a few minutes lead time, can be profitable to an options trader because option prices closely follow those of their underlying securities.

The SEC staff's suspicions are based partly on information provided the commission by the Chicago Options Exchange that certain large options positions were taken by NYSE members or their principals.

Stanley Sporkin, the SEC's director of enforcement, notes that the trading is similar to getting word about the results of a horse race and placing an off-track bet before those results reached the betting parlor.

Mr. Sporkin says the commission could attack such trading as a violation of its anti-fraud rules or exchange regulations, but Mr. Rappaport notes that the NYSE and other exchange rules do not seem to cover such off-exchange situations.

The "call" options, which began trading on the Chicago Options Exchange three years ago, give the holder a right to buy a certain amount of stock at a specified price within a certain period of time.

The popularity of options trading has been zooming, with options currently offered on the Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange and planned for the Pacific Stock Exchange.

Trading in "put" options, offering the holder the similar right to sell a certain amount of stock, is scheduled to begin on the Chicago Exchange in June.

Orders to W. German Industry Increase by 5.7% in January

BONN, March 9 (AP-DJ).—Preliminary figures released by the Economics Ministry today showed that orders to the manufacturing industry rose sharply in January, mostly because of a powerful increase in foreign demand. However, the ministry urged caution in interpreting the statistics.

The new-order index for January was 149, up 5.7 per cent from a revised 141 in December and up 10.4 per cent from a year earlier. The index of foreign orders stood at 188, up 13.9 per cent from 165 in December and up 16 per cent from a year earlier. The domestic index was 136, up 3 per cent from December and up 7.1 per cent from a year earlier. The base year for the indexes is 1970.

The ministry said "special caution" is needed in weighing the figures because preliminary statistics covering turn-of-the-year periods normally are sharply revised.

In effect proving its point, the ministry revised the December figures considerably. It said December foreign orders dropped only 4 per cent month-to-month instead of 13 per cent, as indicated by the preliminary figures. Final domestic figures showed a 1.5 per cent December increase, instead of a 2.5 per-cent rise.

A sectoral breakdown of January foreign orders showed month-to-month gains of 19 per cent for basic and production goods, like steel and chemicals, 15 per cent for capital goods and 6.5 per cent for consumer items.

Soviet Gold Sales Said to Decline

LONDON, March 9 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union sold much less gold than expected on world markets last year, although it had to find the extra cash to finance grain purchases from the West because of the Russian harvest failure, a London bank specializing in gold said today.

The merchant bank of Samuel Montagu & Co. said Soviet gold sales were not more than 140 tons in 1975 compared with an estimated 230 tons the previous year.

In its annual bullion review, the bank said this unexpectedly low sales volume could be the result of substantial loans raised by the Soviet Union on Western capital markets to finance essential imports, including grain.

Montagu estimated that total supplies to the gold markets last year were 1,170 tons compared with 1,400 in 1974.

Gold production by the Western world fell to 940 tons, from 1,000 tons in 1974, the bank estimated. South African production fell by 50 tons to 708 tons last year, it said.

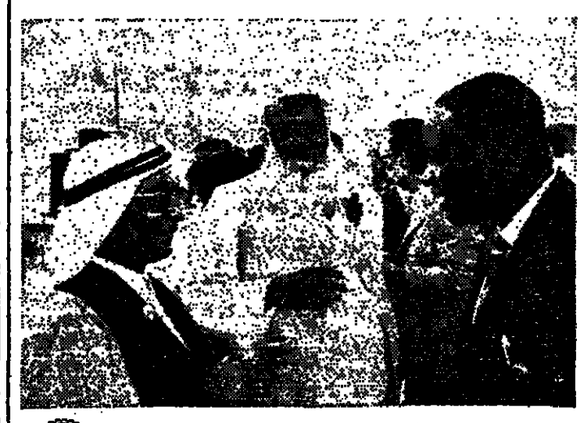
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An invitation built on an international reputation
OSAKA INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR 76
April 23—May 6 1976
Osaka International Textile Machinery Show
Sep.27-Oct.6 1976

For further information contact:
Osaka International Trade Fair Commission
c/o International Hotel, Osaka, 58, Hashizumecho, Uchihonmachi, Higashiku, Osaka, Japan

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 9

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44¾	37¾	AbbtLab .60	15	782	40	38⅝	39⅝+	1⅜
50	38	ACF In 2.60	9	118	51⅛	50½	50½+	½
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	7	8	9¾	9¾	9¾+	⅛
4½	2⅜	AdmDg .04e	9	x46	4¼	4	4	
12⅜	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		87	12¼	11¾	12 —	⅛
5⅝	4	Adms Millis	14	12	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
13½	7⅝	Addressog	17	173	11¼	11	11 —	⅛
9⅞	7½	Advinv .18e		91	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	¼
27⅝	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	553	26⅞	26¼	26¾+	⅞
42½	36⅛	AetnaLf pf 2		2	43	43	43 +	½
13⅞	9⅝	Ahmans .20	7	135	13¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	17	118	5⅝	5¼	5⅝—	⅛
80⅛	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	19	153	78½	77⅞	78¼+	⅜
20⅞	13	AirbnFrt .60	16	66	20¼	20⅛	20¼+	½
26¼	17¼	Aircolnc 1	7	236	25	24⅝	24¾+	¼
4	1½	AJ Industris	9	133	3⅜	3½	3⅝+	⅛
25¾	18⅝	Alczona 1.20	38	59	24⅛	23½	23⅞—	⅛
15⅝	13½	Ala Gas 1.28	8	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
		AlaPw pf 11		30	104½	104½	104½	
101¾	89	AlaP pf7.44		z30	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	
16¾	11⅛	Alasklin .15e	7	380	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	
19½	14	Albanyln .60	16	7	17¼	16⅞	16⅞—	⅝
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	24	23	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
23⅞	20½	Albertsn .72	9	81	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
27⅛	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	41	495	26⅝	26¼	26⅞+	⅛
18	14⅛	AlcoStd .68	6	104	18¼	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	21	48	25⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
9	6⅝	Alexdrs .36e	9	384	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
11¼	7½	AllegCp .95e	24	58	10¾	10½	10⅝	
41½	26½	AllsLud 1.60	8	27	41⅜	41½	41⅜+	⅜
45	33⅛	AllgLud pf 3		8	44⅝	44½	44⅝+	⅛
20	17	AllgPw 1.60	7	524	17⅛	16⅞	17	
14⅛	9⅜	AllenGrp .50	11	107	14⅛	13¾	13⅞	
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	18	293	43⅞	43⅛	43⅜+	⅜
13⅛	10	AlldMnt .60	7	22	12½	12	12 —	⅛
14	10⅜	AlldProd .60	22	7	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
55¼	45⅝	AlldStr 1.70	10	31	55¼	55	55¼+	¼
4⅞	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		58	4	3⅝	3⅞	
18⅝	11⅞	AllisChal .40	8	763	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
9⅞	6⅞	AllrtAut .56	8	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
8⅝	6½	AlphaP Ind	11	14	8¾	8½	8⅝+	⅛
50½	38½	Alcoa 1.34	30	906	50¼	49	50 +	1⅛
41½	33¾	AmalSug 3a	4	18	40⅞	40½	40⅞	
54⅝	47	Amax 1.75	11	679	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝+	1⅜
132	115	Amax pf5.25		14	123	122	123 +	3
17¾	11⅜	AMBAC .60	7	35	16	15¾	16 —	⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Amcord .32	7	22	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
21⅞	16¼	Amerce 1.20	8	x9	20¾	20½	20⅞+	⅛
22⅛	16⅝	A Hess .30b	6	x170	18⅝	18¼	18⅜+	⅛
52⅞	45⅞	A Hes pf3.50		111	49⅞	49	49⅝+	⅝
21½	15⅛	AAirFltr .48	10	44	18	17¾	17¾	
12⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin		466	11⅛	10⅞	11	
14⅛	11⅜	A Baker .80	10	7	13⅞	13⅝	13¾—	⅛
43⅞	38⅛	A Brnds 2.80	7	122	41⅛	40¾	40¾—	⅛
29⅛	19⅝	AmBdcst .80	30	631	29⅞	29⅛	29¾+	⅝
17¾	9¾	AmBldM .40	9	71	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
34¾	30⅞	AmCan 2.20	8	291	35⅛	34⅞	35 +	¼
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
28⅛	24⅛	A Cyan 1.50	9	543	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛+	⅜
9⅞	7¾	Am Distil		10	9	9	9	
28½	22⅝	ADistTel .64	12	30	27	26⅞	27 +	½
7⅛	4⅛	AmDualVt		8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84a		x7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
22⅞	20¾	AmElPw 2	8	30	21	20⅞	21	
15-64	⅜	AmElPw rt		20149	11-64	⅛	5-32+	1-64
15	10	AFamily .28	9	137	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
4½	2¼	AmFin Sys		18	4	4	4 +	⅛
12½	7⅜	AmFinSy pf		z200	11	11	11 +	⅛
24¼	22⅝	AGIB$ 1.96e		36	24	23⅞	23⅞+	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
16⅞	13½	A Gnins .60	6	45	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
24½	22	A Gin pf1.80		12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅜
17	15	A Gins pf.90		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
18¾	13	AmHoist .88	6	51	17⅝	17	17⅜—	⅛
37⅜	32¼	AmHome 1	21	751	34⅞	33⅝	33⅞+	⅛
37¾	29½	AmHosp .34	24	210	35½	35¼	35¼+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Am Invest		15	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
10⅛	5⅝	A Medicl .12	9	101	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	6	188	7⅞	7½	7⅝+	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Am Motors		1196	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
37	32¾	ANatG 2.54b	7	160	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞+	1⅛
12¼	8⅛	AmSeat .70e	7	42	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
12¼	8⅛	A Ship 1.07t	12	142	12¾	11⅞	12¼+	⅜
25⅝	16⅜	AmStand 1	10	164	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜+	⅛
71	54½	A Std pf4.75		16	68¼	67⅝	68 —	⅛
8⅛	6⅜	AmSteril .30	11	58	7⅝	7¼	7¼—	⅛
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.60	6	21	28	27½	27½—	⅛
59⅝	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1777	56½	55⅝	55⅞+	⅛
61⅛	55	AmT&T pf 4		221	60	59½	59⅝+	⅛
48	45⅛	ATT pfB3.74		3	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
47⅝	43⅛	ATT pfA3.64		1	46	46	46 +	⅛
10⅝	8⅛	AWatWk .70	5	43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
14	12¼	AW prf 1.25		z100	13½	13½	13½	
19¼	16¼	Ameron 1	5	19	18¾	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
9⅞	5½	AmesD .10e	7	36	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1	9	45	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	
24⅞	19	AMF In 1.24	13	306	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	
19¾	14⅞	Amfac Inc 1	6	67	19⅝	18⅞	19	
33⅞	26	AMP Inc .41	38	378	29⅛	28⅜	28⅞	
12	8½	Ampco .40a	5	7	11⅛	11	11	
8¼	4⅞	Ampex Corp	21	766	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Amrep Corp		13	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
44⅝	38½	Amstar 2.40	6	47	43⅛	42⅞	43 —	⅛
8	7⅛	Amstr pf.68		2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
87¾	57⅝	Amsted 4	6	56	75	73	73 —	2⅛
41⅛	37⅛	Amsted wt		13	37⅞	37	37 —	⅜
8	5⅝	Amfel .32	6	40	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
22⅞	17⅞	Anacond .60		227	20⅞	20	20⅞+	⅛
29⅞	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	9	142	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞+	⅛
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	8	105	40	39⅞	39⅞+	⅛
8⅛	6	Angelica .12	10	x150	7¼	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
10½	7¼	Anlxtr .16	5	87	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	
12⅞	10	AnsulCo .53t	11	35	12⅝	12	12⅛+	⅛
15⅝	10¼	Apache .50	8	41	14⅞	14	14⅛+	⅜
28	23⅝	ApcoOil .49t	192	62	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp	729	355	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
17⅞	13½	APL Corp 1	6	129	16⅞	16⅝	16⅛+	⅛
27½	21⅝	APL pfC1.06		1	26¼	26¼	26¼+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	18	40	4	3⅞	4	

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60⅛	47¾	ARA Sv 1.06	17	232	58½	58	58 —	¼
15⅜	9¾	ArcataN .44	8	35	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞+	⅛
27⅛	21½	Archdan .20	13	484	24⅛	23½	23⅞—	⅛
5¾	3⅛	Arctic Entr	23	79	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅜	2	Aristar		31	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
17⅝	15½	ArizPSv 1.36	6	225	16½	16	16⅜+	⅜
110	103⅛	ArlPpf 10.70		z190	109½	109½	109½	
25	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	97	24	23⅝	23⅞	
4⅞	2½	Arlen RltyD		65	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Armada Cp	11	3	5	5	5 +	⅛
34¼	26¾	Armco 1.60a	9	386	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
32⅜	27	Arm pf 2.10		38	32	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk .80	21	141	29⅞	29	29	
47½	46⅜	ArmC pf3.75		z60	47	47	47	
18⅝	15	ArmRu .40e	9	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
17	12⅞	AroCorp 1	9	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅜
15½	9⅝	Arvin .13e	19	145	15	14½	14⅞+	⅛
33	26⅛	ASA Ltd .80		612	28	26⅝	27⅝+	⅜
19⅛	13⅛	Asarco .60	22	271	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	
26⅞	19⅜	AshlOil 1.70	6	153	26	25½	26 +	¾
37¼	33¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14	43	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝+	⅛
31	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	18	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
14¼	8¾	Athlone .60	5	53	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	⅜
4⅛	1⅜	Allco Mtg		60	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
19⅛	17⅞	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	32	18¾	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
98⅛	81	AtlRich 2.50	14	471	84⅝	83½	83⅞—	⅞
165⅛	137	AtlRch pf 3		3	142	141	141 —	1½
65	54⅛	AtlRc pf2.80		88	56½	55⅞	56 —	½
4⅝	3⅛	Atlas Corp	13	208	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
11½	7⅛	ATO Inc .24	7	x455	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
65⅛	54	AutData .40	28	187	58⅜	57½	58⅛+	⅝
7⅛	4⅛	Autmind .30	8	150	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
11	4⅛	Avco Corp	4	1085	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		45	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
30	18⅛	AvcoCp pf		95	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
29⅛	23⅝	AveryPd .30	54	114	28⅞	28⅛	28⅜—	⅛
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	8	143	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
19⅜	10⅛	Avnetinc .50	8	609	18	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
35	31	Avnet pf 1		5	35⅛	33⅝	35⅛	
44⅛	32⅛	AvonPd 1.40	16	850	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	

B

—75/76— High.	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅞	18⅜	BabckWil 1	8	320	28	27½	27⅝+	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Bache .40e	7	456	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
19½	8⅛	Bakerin .24	9	183	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
54	4	Bakrlntl .42	12	161	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
16⅝	8⅛	BaldDH .60	6	27	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Ball Cp .70	7	29	22⅝	21⅞	22 —	⅜
17⅛	11⅛	BallyMf .02e	12	20	15	14⅞	14⅞	
25⅛	22⅛	BaltGE 2.05	9	100	23½	23⅛	23⅝	
16½	12⅛	BanCa .15e	15	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
32⅛	26½	Bandag .05e	19	278	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛—	2⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Bangr Punt	4	294	8⅛	8	8 +	⅛
18	12⅝	BangP pf 2		18	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
12½	9	BangP pf1.25		4	12⅛	12	12	
35	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	5	34	30⅝	29¾	30⅝+	⅝
16⅝	11⅛	Bk of Va .88	6	3	16⅝	16	16	
35⅝	28⅛	BankTr 3	6	82	32⅞	32½	32¾+	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	BnkT pf2.50		36	27⅝	27	27⅛—	⅛
30⅝	25⅝	BarbOil 1.60		11	28½	28¼	28¼—	⅛
13	13⅛	BardCR .22	15	144	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
12⅜	7⅜	Basiclnc .60	7	x16	11⅞	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
30½	26¼	Basic pf2.50		y100	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
25¾	23¼	BatesMf .80	4	17	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
27⅞	22	BauschL .60	12	94	34⅞	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
46⅜	39½	BaxtLab .28	28	844	41⅞	40⅞	41 +	⅜
20⅞	17	BaySIG 1.88	6	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	12	19	26⅞	26⅛	25⅝+	⅝
25⅞	22	BeatFds .76	13	x332	22⅞	22½	22⅝	
23⅞	23⅛	Beckmn .8	16	535	5⅝	25	26⅛+	⅞
42⅞	37⅝	BectDick .50	19	46	38⅛	37⅝	38 +	⅛
22⅞	14	BeechA .75b	9	161	22⅛	21⅞	22¼+	⅛
6	4¼	viBeech Crk		z200	5	5	5 +	⅛
17⅞	13⅞	Beker .20	4	121	17¼	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
19⅞	13⅞	BelcoP .60e	6	27	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
20⅛	16⅝	Belden 1.20	9	10	18⅛	18	18⅛—	⅛
10⅞	7	BeldHe .30b	15	28	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
22⅞	15	Bell How .84		267	22⅝	22	22⅞+	⅛
18⅞	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	12	56	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛
61⅞	48	Bendix 2.28	11	289	59⅞	58	59⅞+	2⅛
92	65	Bendix pf 3		11	89½	87¾	87 +	4⅛
23⅛	17⅞	BenfICp 1.25	7	265	22½	22⅛	22⅞—	⅛
100	85⅛	Benef pf5.50		1	100	100	100 +	4
4⅛	1⅜	BenfStd Mtg		22	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Bensuet B	8	71	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Berkey Pho		68	5	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
31⅜	25⅛	Best Prod	13	72	30⅛	29½	29⅞—	⅛
47	35	BethStl 2a	9	1784	46	45⅛	45⅞+	⅛
81	58	BigThr .52b	22	x65	74¼	73⅝	74⅛+	⅛
26⅝	23¼	BlackDr .40	29	432	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5	BlairJhn .32	10	310	11⅛	10½	10⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	49	14⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
20½	16⅞	BlockHR .80	31	142	18	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
48½	7⅝	BlueBell 1	9	45	47⅛	45⅞	46⅜+	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	BobLi Brks		154	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
29⅛	24⅝	Boeing 1	8	439	27¾	27½	27⅝+	⅛
30⅛	23⅞	BoiseCas .65	14	562	29⅞	28⅞	29⅞+	⅛
29¾	21	BkMont 1.60	8	x3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅜+	⅛
29⅜	26	Borden 1.30	9	451	28	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
29⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	12	117	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
4⅛	3⅜	Bormans	8	22	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅜	22⅛	BcsEd 2.44	9	145	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
12	10⅛	BosE pf1.17		50	11	10⅞	11	
14⅛	8⅛	Braniff .20	13	477	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
19⅞	15⅛	BraunCF .50	7	x21	18⅞	18½	18⅞—	⅛
56½	44⅞	BriggsS 1.60	20	49	55½	54⅛	55⅛+	⅛
79	66⅛	BristMy 1.80	16	338	71⅛	69⅛	69⅞+	⅛
47⅞	43⅛	BristM pf 2		17	45⅝	45	45⅞+	⅛
12½	11	BritPet .38e	18	20	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	
35⅜	25⅛	BrkwGl 1.20	9	100	30⅛	32	33 +	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	47	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
17	14⅞	BrownCo .30	5	22	12⅞	12½	12⅞+	⅛
25⅞	18⅛	BwnGp 1.20	11	x97	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	
9⅛	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		5	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
9¼	5⅛	BrwnFer .20	20	224	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
16½	11	Brunswk .44	16	494	16⅛	15⅞	16	

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	11	BrushW .50	10	99	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛+	⅛
4	2⅜	BT Mtg .30e		47	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
27⅛	18	BucyEr .56	17	279	26⅞	25⅞	26⅛+	½
16⅛	9⅞	BuddCo .80	10	128	15½	15⅛	15⅜+	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Budgind .24t		31	3⅛	3	3	
26⅛	20½	BuffFo 1.20e	7	12	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞—	⅛
8⅛	6	Bulova .05e		35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
21⅞	19⅜	BunkHll 1.86		5	21	20⅝	21 +	⅜
7⅛	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		92	7⅛	7	7	
16⅛	11⅛	Bunkr pf1.50		11	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
34	27⅛	Burlind 1.20	17	127	31	30⅝	30⅞+	⅛
40⅞	31⅞	BurlNo .30e	10	248	39⅞	38½	39⅛+	⅞
7⅛	6½	BurlNo pf.55		35	7	7	7	
26⅛	24⅛	Burndy .88	13	32	26⅞	26½	26⅞+	⅛
107⅛	83⅛	Burrghs .68	26	467	105	103½	103⅞+	⅞

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—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4½	2	CabCab For		8	3½	3⅝	3½	
27⅞	18⅞	Cabot Cp .92		36	26	24⅜	24⅜—	1⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Cadence Ind		42	5	4⅝	5 +	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Caesars Wrl	5	32	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	9	85	6⅛	6	6	
17½	15⅛	CalP Ut 1.52	9	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
15⅛	10⅝	Callahn .60r	19	56	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Camrn Brn		33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅛+	⅛
27⅛	18⅛	CampRL .40	19	41	27	26½	26⅝	
35⅞	31⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	133	33⅝	32⅞	32½—	½
17⅝	13	CdnPac .86e	7	127	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	⅛
12⅛	11	CanalR 1.10	9	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
52⅞	42⅛	CapCitis .20	15	140	50⅞	48½	50⅛+	2⅛
24⅛	20⅛	CapHold .40	11	226	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
3	⅝	Capit Mtg		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
65⅞	48⅛	Carbor 1.70	9	142	63⅛	63	63⅛+	1
4⅛	2⅛	Carling OKe		67	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅛	10⅛	Carlisle .88	13	15	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛—	⅛
61	53⅛	CaroC&Oh 5		z200	60⅛	60	60⅛+	⅛
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		17	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
21⅛	19⅛	CaroPw 1.60	8	575	20⅞	20	20⅞+	⅛
29⅞	26⅝	CarP pf2.67		11	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
32	21⅛	CarTec 1.60	8	102	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	CarrCp .52	38	300	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
16⅝	12⅛	CarrGn .50e		21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
25⅛	22	CartHaw .90	13	214	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
42⅛	38	CartHw pf 2		11	38⅛	38½	38⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	CartWall .40	17	42	8⅛	8	8⅛	
11	8⅛	CascNGs .92	5	30	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
17⅝	15⅛	CastlCk .80b	7	113	17	16½	16⅛—	⅛
89½	69⅛	CaterpTre 2	13	1228	89⅛	87⅛	88⅞+	1⅛
58	46⅛	CBS 1.66	13	273	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	CCI Corp		37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19⅞	15⅛	Ceco Cp 1.15	6	26	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	16	231	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
52	46⅞	Celn pfA4.50		10	50	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Centex .12	28	187	12⅞	12½	12⅛—	⅛
19	17⅛	CenHud 1.72	7	15	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	CenIlILt 1.60	10	108	16½	16	16⅛—	⅛
31⅛	27⅛	CnILt pf2.87		z650	29	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
29⅛	26	CnILt pf2.62		z540	26	26	26 —	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	CenIlPS 1.20	8	34	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	26	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
15⅛	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	34	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
18⅛	14⅛	CenSoW 1.20	9	1346	15	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
18	14⅛	CenSoya .60	10	175	15	14⅛	15⅛+	1
23	19⅛	CenTel 1.20	10	238	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
34⅛	19⅛	CenDat .10e	17	120	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	½
30⅞	15	Cert-teed .65	15	124	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	½
275	21⅛	CessnaAir 1	10	48	26	25⅛	25⅛—	½
26⅛	18	Champint 1	15	817	28⅛	26⅛	28 +	1⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Chml pf1.20		140	28	26⅛	27⅛+	1⅛
13⅛	11⅛	ChamSp .64	18	406	13	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ChartCo .06e	4	66	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	Chartr NY 2	5	28	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		34	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
32⅛	26⅛	ChaseM 2.20	5	209	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
4	2⅛	ChaseT .83e		33	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
11	7⅛	Chelsea .40	13	24	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
52	31⅛	Chemtn 1.40	6	92	49⅛	49	49⅛+	⅛
36½	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	5	x280	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛—	½
50⅛	36	ChesVa 1.90	9	3	49⅛	49	49 —	½
64⅞	56	Chesbg 1.52	20	196	58	56⅛	57⅛+	1⅛
40	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	8	364	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
28⅛	16⅛	ChiEall .65a	10	67	28⅛	26½	28⅛+	1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		236	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Chi Milw pf		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
35⅛	25⅛	ChiPneuT 2	8	382	32⅛	30⅛	30⅞—	1⅛
3⅛	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		57	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅞	5	Chris Craft		248	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅛	12⅛	ChCft cvpf		3	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6	ChrsCft pf 1		2	10½	10½	10½+	½
13⅞	9⅛	Chromal .70	7	112	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Chrysler		2478	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
9-16	¼	Chrysler wt		848	½	15-32	15-32+	1-32
4⅛	2⅛	CI Rlt Inv		19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	8	3	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
20⅛	18⅛	CinnGE 1.64	10	61	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
106	97	CinG pf9.30		z60	102	102	102 —	⅛
105	98	CinG pf9.28		z10	101	101	101	
51	45⅛	CinGE pf 4		z180	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
28⅛	18⅛	CinMila 1.40	18	32	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
34⅛	28⅛	CIT Fin 2.20	7	283	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
35⅛	27⅛	Citicorp .88	11	1819	32⅛	31⅛	32 +	1⅛
46⅛	38⅛	CitiesSv 2.40	8	302	42⅛	40⅛	41⅛—	⅛
5	1⅛	CitzSR 1.17e		104	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
18⅛	7	CityInvst .66	14	355	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15-16	9-16	City Inv wt		9	15-16		⅞+1-16	
92	16⅛	CityIp pf B2		26	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
10⅛	10	CityIn pf1.10		48	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
39⅞	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	11	90	39⅛	39	39⅛—	⅛
18⅛	9	ClarkOil .50	15	10	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛
6	4⅛	CLC Am .24	8	50	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
60⅛	47	ClvCliff 1.50	12	44	60	58⅛	60 +	2
30	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	9	63	28⅛	28	28⅛—	⅛
119⅛	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z180	115	115	115 +	½
64⅞	18⅛	CloroxCo .32	18	828	14⅛	13⅛	14 +	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	CluetPea .40	18	223	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	CluetP pf 1		2	13	13	13	
14	8	CMI Inv Cp		191	18⅛	10⅛	18⅛—	⅛

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	5⅛	CNA Finl	13	99	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14	11⅛	CNA pfA1.10		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12⅛	11	CNA I 1.08a		32	12⅛	12	12⅛	
7⅛	⅛	CNA Larw		57	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
7	4⅛	CNA pf1.10k		16	6⅛	6	6 +	⅛
34⅞	7⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	252	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅞	18½	CstSG pf1.83		8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13½	CstSG pf1.19		6	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛+	⅛
95⅛	82	CocaCol 2.63	22	387	88⅛	87	87 —	1
9⅛	7⅛	CocaBttg .48	14	208	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
18⅛	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	13	3	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Coleco Ind	600	108	6	5⅛	6 +	⅛
31⅛	26⅛	ColgPal .76	16	732	29	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	CollinAik .56	20	67	15	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅛	Collins Fd	11	606	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	½
24⅛	20	ColPenn .30	9	102	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
25	20⅛	ColonlSt 1.45	6	16	22⅛	20⅛	22⅛—	⅛
45	28⅛	Coltind 2	6	x201	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛+	1⅛
64	47½	Colt pf4.25		x9	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛+	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	Colt pf1.60		x69	24⅛	23⅛	24 +	⅛
26⅞	22⅞	ColGas 2.14	8	710	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
59⅞	56½	ColGs pf5.82		26	57	56⅛	56⅛—	⅛
58⅛	54⅛	ColGs pf5.48		2	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	Colum Pict	5	174	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	½
25⅛	20⅛	ColSOh 2.04	7	83	23⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Colwel Mtg		17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12⅞	Combd Com	19	48	16⅛	16	16 —	½
41⅞	32⅛	CombE 1.90	9	81	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
32	26⅛	ComwE 2.40	10	602	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅛
93⅛	89	ComE pf8.40		1	96½	96½	96½+	½
83⅛	77	ComE pf7.24		2	87½	81⅛	81⅛—	½
31⅞	29⅛	ComE pf2.87		17	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
27	25⅛	ComE pf2.37		11	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
22½	20⅛	ComE pf1.90		111	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
20½	19⅛	ComE pf1.42		9	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
10⅞	6⅞	ComwO .20t		856	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
22⅛	18	ComO pf1.72		7	20½	20½	20½+	⅛
38⅛	18⅛	Compugrp	81	975	37⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	1⅛
9	4	Comput Scl	15	163	7	6⅛	6⅞	
31⅛	20⅛	Comsat 1	6	296	29½	28⅞	29 —	⅛
13	9⅞	ConAgr .12r	3	43	12⅛	10½	12⅛+	⅛
55	37⅛	ConeMil 1.60	7	183	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛+	1⅛
16⅛	10⅞	Congolm .50	14	308	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞+	1⅛
18⅛	13⅛	ConnGn 1.60	13	64	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25	20	Conrac .70	9	34	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
18	15	ConEd 1.30e	4	205	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
65⅛	55½	ConEd pf 6		1	63	63	63 +	⅛
51⅛	44	ConEd pf 5		5	50	49⅛	49½—	⅛
47½	39½	CnE pfC4.65		z100	44	44	44 —	1
23⅛	19⅛	ConFds 1.35	45	125	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	
62	56½	ConF pf4.50		16	59⅛	58	58½	
24⅛	18½	ConFrgt .70	16	34	23	23	23 +	⅛
28	24⅛	ConNGs 2.24	7	56	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
37⅞	19	ConsuPow 2	6	282	20⅛	20	20 —	½
78	65	CnPw pf7.76		z100	74	74	74 —	1⅛
85	75½	ConPow pf 6		1	79½	79½	79½—	⅛
68⅛	60⅞	CnPw pf5.50		5	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛—	1⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z420	45	44⅛	45½—	1
9½	5⅛	Cont Air Lin		233	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
30⅛	26⅛	ConCan 1.80	9	251	29	28⅛	29 +	⅛
6	5	ContCop .50		26	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	CtCop pf1.25		x36	13	13	13 —	⅛
49⅛	43⅛	ContlCo 2.60	15	189	48⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
46⅛	38⅛	ContlCp 2.32	2	31	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	ContlIP 1.30e	17	59	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	Contil Rlty		25	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
70⅛	52⅛	ContOil 2	10	880	62⅛	61⅛	62⅛+	2
94	81⅛	ContOil pf 2		1	84	84	84 +	2⅛
15½	12⅛	ContTele 1	10	x658	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
26⅛	16⅛	Control Dat	10	443	24⅛	23⅛	24 +	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	CookUn .20t	45	220	4	5⅛	6 +	⅛
66	45⅛	Coopind 1.68	14	215	67	66	67 +	1
		Coopind wi		1	38½	33½	38½	
8⅛	4⅛	Cooper Lab	21	93	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
18	8⅛	CoopTR .60	7	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
18⅛	10	CopT pf1.25		3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
10⅞	10⅛	Copeind .60	18	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
93⅞	43⅛	CoopRg .38a		132	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
69⅛	36⅛	Coppw 2.40s	7	52	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛+	7
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Co		47	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
64⅛	45⅛	CornG 1.12a	37	x237	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛+	⅛
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		35	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10	6⅛	CowlesC .44	14	47	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	½
36½	28⅛	CoxBdcr .45	14	33	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
48½	42⅛	CPC Inl 2.14	10	127	45	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
78⅛	47⅛	Crane 2.40	6	166	73	72	72 +	⅛
5	3⅛	CreditF .24	15	35	4⅛	4½	4½—	⅛
26	21⅛	CrockN 1.66	7	263	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	½
42⅛	35½	CrockN pf 3		6	47	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
16½	10½	CrompK .80	10	36	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
26	18⅛	CrouHi .80b	10	83	23½	22⅛	23½+	⅛
63	51⅛	CroHi pf6.25		6	62⅛	61½	62⅛+	1⅛
22⅛	16⅛	Crown Cork	8	186	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
49	35⅛	CrwZel 1.80	15	282	47	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	CTS Cp .50	18	61	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Culligan .40	9	x37	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
33½	19⅛	CumEng 1a		68	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	⅛
100⅛	79	Cum pf7.50		z10	99½	99½	99½	
9⅛	6½	CumnDrg .26	10	39	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
18	15	Currinc 1.08		17	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10	CurtisWr .40	6	98	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
40	26⅛	CutlerH 1.60	10	164	40⅛	39⅛	40 +	½
23⅛	16⅛	CyclopsCp 1		x17	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
28	21⅛	Cyprus 1.40	10	93	28⅛	28	28	

D

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	6⅛	Damon .20		935	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7	DanRiv .10e		385	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅛	20⅛	DanaCp .76	11	265	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	1⅛
41	27½	Dartind .64b	10	556	36	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
46⅛	32⅛	Dartind pf 2		18	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛+	1⅛
53⅛	47⅛	Data Genl	34	430	53	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Dayco .50b	6	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
35½	26⅛	DaytHud .84	15	282	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	⅛
18⅛	17½	DaytPL 1.66	8	39	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
117⅛	111⅛	DPL pf 12.50		z10	116	116	116 —	⅛
80	69	DPL pf 7.48		z100	75	75	75 —	⅛
21⅛	10	DeanW .50a	7	72	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
70⅛	51⅛	Deere 1.80	11	603	69	67⅛	68⅛+	⅛
13½	12½	DelmaP 1.20	9	86	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
26½	22⅛	DelMon 1.40	6	98	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
43⅛	37	DeltaAir .60	23	288	43	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	Deltec Intl	28	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4	Deltona Crp		41	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
29½	19⅛	DennMfg 1	9	27	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
25½	20⅛	Dennys .32a	14	84	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
34⅛	27⅛	Dentsply .80	17	87	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
21	15½	Deseret .25	18	42	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	DeSoto In .20	20	35	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15	12⅛	DetEdis 1.45	10	136	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
75	64	Det E pf7.45		z10	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
74⅛	64	Det E pf7.36		z450	72	71	71 —	1½
62	55⅛	Det E pf5.50		2	61⅛	61	61	
27½	25	Det E pf2.75		23	26½	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	DeE pfB2.75		14	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
20	12⅛	Dexter .44	12	x18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9	Dial Finl .40	7	19	12	12	12	
42½	35⅛	Diamint 2	10	47	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
22⅛	17⅛	DiamM 1.72t	4	22	18	17½	17½—	⅛
76⅛	53⅛	DiamSh 1.80	10	626	71⅛	69⅛	69⅛—	1⅛
87⅛	60⅛	Dia Sh pfC 2		3	81	80⅛	81	
34⅛	24½	Dia pf D1.20		42	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8	DickAB .40	15	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Dictaphn .60	14	166	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
15	10⅛	Diebold .44	11	92	14	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	DiGiorgio	40	88	6	5⅛	6	
174⅛	135½	Digital Eqpt	37	253	177	174⅛	175⅛+	2
11½	7⅛	Dillingm .48	8	97	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛+	⅛
37⅛	30	DillonCo .36	16	9	37	37	37	
63	50⅛	Disney .12b	28	446	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1½	Diversfd In		29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		84	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	11	DrPeppr .36	27	242	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
44⅛	32⅛	DomeM .80a	13	60	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	DonLuJ .05e	17	338	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	Donnelly .60	11	67	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	DorOliv .20e	6	7	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Dorsey .10e	12	29	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
60	44	Dover 1.40	11	53	59	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
113⅛	91⅛	DowCh 1.60	17	448	113⅛	111⅛	112⅛+	1
6⅛	4⅛	DPF Inc	60	94	6	6	6 +	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	Dravo 1.15	10	10	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
75⅛	62⅛	Dresser 1.50	9	400	73	72	72⅛+	1⅛
18⅛	16⅛	DrexBd 1.44		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Dreyfus .40a	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
21⅞	17⅛	DukeP 1.30	16	392	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
87½	76	Duke pf6.75		3	81⅛	80½	80½—	2⅛
29⅛	26⅛	Duke pf2.69		28	28	27⅛	27⅛+	½
33⅛	28⅛	DunBrad 1	19	82	30⅛	29⅛	30 +	⅛
5½	2⅛	Duplan Cp		36	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
161⅛	125½	duPont 4.25e	29	299	156⅛	155	155⅛+	⅛
62⅛	59½	fuPnt pf4.50		5	61½	61⅛	61⅛+	⅛
19⅛	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	137	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
84	78	Duqn pf7.20		z100	82	82	82 +	½
25⅛	22	DuqLt 4pf 2		z400	24	22½	24 +	1½
23½	19	Dq 3.7pf1.87		z70	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
30	27½	DuqL pf2.75		z780	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
12	7⅛	Dymoin .40	11	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	

E

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	21⅛	E Systems 1	8	17	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
32⅞	25½	EagleP 1.16	8	24	32	31⅛	32	
22⅛	18⅛	EascoCp .60	9	36	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
8½	4⅛	EastAir Lin		1949	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
32⅛	23½	EastGsF .80	8	233	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	½
16⅛	14⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	15	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
116⅛	104⅛	EasKd 1.56a	29	1136	112⅛	111⅛	111⅛+	2
37⅛	29½	Eaton .80	14	70	36½	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
26⅛	23⅛	Echlin .42	20	14	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
30	24⅛	EckrdJk .26	19	620	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	EckdNC .32	12	14	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	EG&G .14	16	65	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	7	35	4⅛	4½	4½	
16½	12½	EDS .50a	12	56	15	14⅛	14½+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	El Mem Mg		505	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	5	ElMM pf 1k		5	7	7	7	
30⅛	15⅛	ElginN .10e	13	x38	30	29⅛	29⅛+	1⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Elixir Ind	22	141	7	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15½	11⅛	ElPaso 1.10	8	258	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
44⅛	30⅛	EltraCp 1.74	8	58	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
41½	34	EmerEl .80	21	515	38½	38⅛	38⅛+	½
50½	45	EmeryAir 1	29	45	46⅛	45½	46⅛+	1
15	8⅛	Emeryin .40	21	55	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
28⅛	22⅛	Emhart 1.30	9	89	28½	28	28½+	½
5⅛	4⅛	EMI Lr .18e	17	146	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14⅞	13½	EmpDE 1.38	9	5	14	13⅛	13⅞+	⅛
6½	5	EmD 5pf.50		z120	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
16	12⅛	EmpGas .20	5	28	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
31⅛	22⅛	EnglhdM 1	8	x296	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	1
8	5⅛	EnnisB .32a	7	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
27⅛	22⅛	Enserch 1.60	8	61	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
28	21½	Entex 1.20	7	18	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Envirotech	13	47	27	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
27½	21⅛	Equifax 2	11	15	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Equimrk .88	7	11	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
33½	29⅛	EquitGs 2.60	6	6	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	EqutLf 2.34e	11	46	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
39½	31½	Esmark 1.52	8	578	39⅛	39	39⅛+	½
8	4⅛	Esquire .32	15	22	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
10	5⅛	Esterline .32	11	27	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
48⅛	29⅛	Ethyl 1.40	7	620	45⅛	44⅛	45 —	⅛
60	39⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		32	58⅛	58	58⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5	Evans Prod	11	1335	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	7	36	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
20	18⅛	Exclsr 1.74e		25	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
93⅛	85⅛	Exxon 5	8	415	88½	87⅛	87⅛—	⅛

F

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	5½	Fabrge .40	15	677	8⅛	7⅛	8 +	⅛
53⅛	36⅛	FairCam .80	20	213	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Fairind .30	15	607	10⅛	10	10⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	FairmlF .68	9	111	14⅛	14	14⅛	
13⅛	9	Fansteel .40	15	44	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	FarWst Fnl	9	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Farah Mfg	15	45	12	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
9⅛	4	Fedders Cp		286	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22½	FedriCo 1.40	5	33	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	FedMogul 1	62	47	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
16⅛	14½	FedNMl .88	6	489	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
34⅛	24	FedPap 1.60	7	23	34	33⅛	33⅛	
22	16½	FPap pf1.20		68	22	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
15	10⅛	F Sign! .60a	7	20	14⅛	14	14⅛	
57⅛	49⅛	FedDSt 1.36	18	124	57⅛	57	57⅛+	½
36	21⅛	Ferro 1.10	11	114	36	35	35 —	1
13⅛	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		174	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
5	3⅛	FidFin .54a	6	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
31⅛	26	FidelUn 2.40	7	4	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
22⅛	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	22	21⅛	21	21	
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛

—75/76— High.	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅛	9⅛	FinSanB .28	5	12	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9½	FinlFed .25r	5	166	12½	12½	12⅛+	⅛
26	22	Firestn 1.10	10	243	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	FstChar .61t	8	283	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	FstChic .96	8	272	22	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
40⅛	36⅛	FstInBn 1.10	11	71	39	38⅛	39 +	½
14	10⅛	FstMiss .36	4	155	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
26½	22⅛	FstNBo 1.88	7	223	24½	24	24½—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	FstPa 1.32	11	145	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	FstPa Mtg		15	3⅛	3	3	
11⅞	9⅛	FstUnR .96b	14	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	FstVaBk .45	10	64	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	FWisCp 1.76	8	20	22	21½	21½—	⅛
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	10	16	32½	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
13	10⅛	FishFds .40	6	100	12⅛	12	12	
15⅞	9⅛	FishrSci .20	11	189	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
20	14⅛	FleetEnt .32	30	711	20	19½	20 +	⅛
18⅛	13⅛	Flemlng .80	8	20	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
12½	8⅛	FlexiVan .20	17	85	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16	Flintkot 1.16	10	18	19	18⅛	18½	
29⅛	25	Flin pfB2.25		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
24⅛	16⅛	FlaE Coast	11	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
18	13⅛	FlaGas .90	6	55	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	FlaPow 2.10	7	91	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
28⅛	23⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	7	610	24⅛	23⅛	24 +	⅛
29⅛	16⅛	FlaStl 1.50	6	25	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
39⅛	33⅛	FluorCp .60	11	297	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
92⅛	85	Fluor pfB 3		2	89	89	89 +	2⅛
27⅛	19⅛	FMC 1	8	431	25⅛	25	25⅛+	1⅛
39⅛	31⅛	FMC pf2.25		6	38	37⅛	38 +	1⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Fd Fair .20	29	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14	8⅛	FooteCB .90	8	32	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
55⅛	43⅛	FordM 2.40	23	1368	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
18	13⅛	ForMcK .92	6	48	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
28	23⅛	FMK pf1.80		11	27	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	FrDee 1.24a		79	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
40⅛	28⅛	FtHowP .44	14	238	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	⅛
29⅛	21½	FosWh .18b	7	48	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
38	27⅛	Foxboro .80	11	112	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	1⅛
30⅛	23⅛	FrnklnM .60	13	484	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21½	FreepM 1.80	11	125	25⅛	25	25½	
25⅛	16⅛	Fruehf 1.80	12	115	25	24⅛	25 +	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Fuqua Ind		106	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛

G

—75/76— High.	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅛	5⅛	Gable Ind		47	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛+	⅛
16	6⅛	GAF Cp .32	9	759	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	GAF pf 1.20		9	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
32⅛	25⅛	GATX 1.80	9	61	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
43	36⅛	GATX pf2.50		13	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	GamSk 1.40	6	18	27	26⅛	27 +	⅛
40	32⅛	Gannett .72	22	49	40	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
38⅛	25⅛	GardDen .76	16	143	31	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
14½	14⅛	Garfinkl .96	8	28	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	Gas Svc 1.20	8	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Gateway In	21	32	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
7⅛	4	GCACorp	27	26	6⅛	5⅛	6	
15⅛	9⅛	Gemini Cap		12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13⅛	12⅛	Geminiin .e		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
46⅛	35⅛	GnAOil .80b	17	x135	45⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
9⅛	8⅛	GenBanc .80		11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	GnCable .72	7	198	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	GenCig 1.20	7	49	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	G Cinma .54	9	131	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Gen Develpt	6	38	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
46⅛	37⅛	Gen Dynam	6	529	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
56⅛	46	GenEl 1.60	17	1577	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
31⅛	27	GnFood 1.50	12	701	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
20½	15⅛	GnGth 1.26e	18	8	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	GenHost .80	5	195	14⅛	13	14⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Gen Instru	33	497	13⅛	13⅛	13 —	⅛
32⅛	27⅛	GnInstr pf 3		6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
21	14⅛	GenMed .20	11	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
34⅛	28⅛	GenMills .68	16	4.2	31	30⅛	30⅛	
70⅛	57⅛	GnMot 2.40e	16	2056	70⅛	69⅛	69⅛—	⅛
69⅛	65	GnMot 5pf 5		4	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛+	⅛
53	48⅛	GMot pf3.75		4	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	1
7⅛	5	GenPort Inc	192	285	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	GPubUt 1.68	8	466	17	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	GenRefr .40	5	37	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
45⅞	34⅛	GnSignal .84	14	33	45	44⅛	44⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Gen Steel	6	135	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
28⅛	25⅛	G TelEl 1.88	9	689	26⅛	26⅛	26½	
34⅞	31⅛	GTEl pf2.50		3	34½	34½	34½+	⅛
23½	8	G Tire 1.10b	8	164	22⅛	22	22⅛	
9	5⅛	Genesco Inc		106	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Genstar 1.00	6	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
41⅞	36⅛	GenuPts .76	21	59	41⅛	38⅛	39⅛—	⅛
53⅛	42	GaPac .80b	22	1104	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛+	1⅛
79⅛	68	GaPw pf7.80		y30	75	75	75 —	1
80	68⅛	GaPw pf7.72		y60	75½	75⅛	75½—	½
26⅛	21⅛	GaPw pf2.75		x73	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	398	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛+	⅛
177⅛	157⅛	GettyO 1.50e	11	46	163⅛	160⅛	160⅛—	⅛
17⅛	17	GettO pf1.20		4	17	17	17 +	⅛
8	4½	GF Bus .35a	30	25	8	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	GiantPC .60	11	x18	12⅛	11⅛	12 +	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	GibrFin .381	6	97	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	GiddLew .40	6	367	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	GiffdHill .52	9	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
38⅞	32⅛	Gillette 1.50	12	350	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
16⅛	1⅛	Gings Inc	10	124	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Gleason Wk		72	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Global Mar	16	51	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
32⅛	20⅛	GlobeUn 1a	7	x29	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
16½	11⅛	GoldWt Fin	7	62	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
9⅛	18⅛	GoldWtF pf		83	16		16	
28⅛	18	Goodrh 1.12	16	389	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
25⅛	21⅛	Goodyr 1.10	10	568	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	GorJwlA .32	7	19	14⅛	14½	14½	
33⅛	25⅛	Gouldin 1.36	6	74	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
23½	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		20	22⅛	22⅛	22½—	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	Grace 1.20	7	1089	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
35⅛	24⅛	Grainger .30	23	153	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	GrandUn .80	9	4	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
17⅛	13⅛	GraniIvl .80	7	50	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	GrayDrg .60	7	49	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
12⅞	9½	GtAtlPac		438	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	GtLkD 1.20a	7	12	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	GtNoir 1.25e	17	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
71	45⅛	GrNorN 1.80	11	169	62	60½	62 +	⅛
32⅛	23⅛	GtNN pf1.60		32	30⅛	30	30⅛—	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	GtWnFin .44	4	240	16½	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
30⅛	21⅛	GrfWU 2.32e	3	17	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛—	⅛
17	15½	GrGiant 1.08	11	54	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
26	23⅛	GrGt pf1.76		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13	Greyhd 1.04	9	218	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Greyhd wt		112	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Grolier Inc		74	3	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14	Grumm .60a	5	33	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Guardin .20	13	28	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
3⅛	1½	Guard Mtg		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
10	7⅛	GlfLfHld .56	7	82	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3½	1⅛	GulfMtg Rlt		10	3	2⅛	2⅛	
25⅛	20⅛	GulfOil 1.70	6	1556	23⅛	22⅛	23 +	⅛
27⅛	14⅛	GulfResc 1	5	171	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	⅛
15⅛	13	GlfStUt 1.12	8	279	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
59	55	GlfSU pf5.08		z60	60	60	60 —	1
26⅛	21	GlfWn .60b	6	685	26⅛	25½	26 +	⅛
8½	3⅛	GlfW Ind wt		986	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
102⅛	76	GlfW pf 3.87		3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛+	1⅛
47½	35⅛	GlfW pf2.50		4	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3½	Gulton Ind	13	48	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛

H

—75/76— High.	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36	27⅛	Hack W 2.40	8	71	34½	33½	33½—	1⅛
18⅛	14⅛	HallFB .60	13	344	18	17⅛	17⅛	
17⅛	13⅛	HallPrt .88a	7	11	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛+	⅛
166	133½	Hallibtn 1.48	12	346	144⅛	142	144 —	3
23⅛	16⅛	HamrIP 1.20	10	55	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hammond		8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	5	Handlmn .40	50	34	7	7	7	
27⅛	21½	HandyHar 1	5	69	28	27½	27½—	⅛
21	14⅛	HanesCp .76	7	177	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
59½	43⅛	Hanna 1.60	11	33	59⅛	58½	58½	
26⅛	23	HarBrJ 1.32	7	17	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Hardees	17	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
40⅛	28	Harnish 1.40	6	x53	38½	38⅛	38 +	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Harrah .26a	9	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
46⅛	33⅛	Harris 1.40	12	36	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	1⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Harsco 1.20	6	82	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	HartSMx .48	13	417	13⅛	12⅛	13 +	⅛
23½	17⅛	HarteHk .45	13	34	24	23⅛	24 +	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	HattSe 1.44a		22	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
24	22⅛	HawllEl 1.76	9	41	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15⅛	11⅛	HayesAlb 1	8	12	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
12⅛	3⅛	Hazeltine	18	99	11⅛	10½	11 —	⅛
17	12⅛	Hecks .16	9	29	15⅛	14⅛	15 +	⅛
17½	13⅛	HeclaM .37t	19	101	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
12⅛	9	HelmBr .52	7	15	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
51⅛	47	HeinzH 1.28	11	145	48⅛	48½	48⅛+	⅛
32	28⅛	Heinz pf1.70		3	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Helene Curt	8	43	9	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
29⅛	24½	Hellerint .84	9	57	25	24⅛	24⅛	
40⅛	30½	HelmerP .35	8	110	32	31½	31⅛—	½
2	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
38	27⅛	Hercules .80	47	340	37⅛	36½	36½	
23⅛	18½	HershyFd 1	9	36	22⅛	22½	22⅛+	½
21⅞	17½	Hesston .80	7	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
24⅛	22⅛	Hesin pf1.60		11	24	23⅛	24 +	⅛
69⅛	45⅛	Heublin 1.20	18	x284	56½	55⅛	56⅛+	⅛
117⅛	93½	HewltPk .30	36	165	111⅛	109⅛	110⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4½	High Voltg	16	47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
v21⅛	17⅛	Hillenbd .78	7	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
40½	31⅛	HiltonH 1.40	14	42	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
19⅛	19	HiltonH wi		3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
7	4⅛	HMW Ind	8	138	7	7	7	
28	28⅛	Hobart .80	15	99	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	HoernW .50	18	383	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Hoff Elctrn	8	16	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
20	14⅛	Holiday .35	14	504	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
30	25⅛	HlldyA 1.20f		6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
43⅛	32⅛	HollyS 3.40a	3	x39	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
44⅛	32	Homestk 1a	20	97	43⅛	42⅛	43½	
56⅛	32⅛	Honywll 1.40	16	381	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛—	⅛
32⅛	21	HoovBll 1.36	9	19	30⅛	30	30⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon Cp		34	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	HospAff .40t	8	15	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
28⅛	20⅛	HospCpA .24	12	112	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
16	13	HostIntl .36		x92	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Houdail .80a	6	x24	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
27	23½	Houd pf 2.25		x1	24	24	24 +	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	HoupMif .72	7	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	HousFab .24	12	177	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
20½	15⅛	HousbF 1.10	7	80	18⅛	17⅛	18	
36⅛	30⅛	HouF pf2.50		1	34½	34⅛	34⅛	
44⅞	35⅛	HouF pf2.37		10	40⅛	40	40 +	⅛
25	20⅛	HousLP 1.56	7	440	21⅛	21	21⅛	
63⅛	45⅛	HousNGas 1	14	x56	60⅛	60	60⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	HowJohn .24	14	717	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
13⅛	11	Hubbrd 1.20		30	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4½	HughHat .40	93	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
52½	36⅛	HughsTl .40	13	418	43⅛	42	43⅛+	1⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Humana .40	9	54	14⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	HuntCh .30	23	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
31⅛	15⅛	HuttnEF .60	7	108	29⅛	29	29½+	⅛
25⅛	22½	HuttnEF wi		37	24	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12½	Huyck .40	25	19	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Hydromt .36	7	55	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛

I

—75/76— High.	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅛	16⅛	ICInds 1.20	8	646	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
41⅞	33⅛	ICInd pf3.50		24	39⅛	39	39⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	ICN Pharm		71	5	4⅛	5 +	⅛
29⅛	26	IdahoP 2.06	11	83	24⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	IdealBasic 1	8	61	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
79⅛	58	Ideal pf4.75		1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛+	2⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IdeaToy .76f	7	82	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
27⅛	22	IllPowr 2.20	9	595	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
25½	22½	IllPow pf2.04		2200	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
30	21	ITW .50	23	74	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	ImplCpA .30	6	75	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
40⅛	35⅛	INA Cp 2.10	15	123	36⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	INA In 1.38a		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
6⅞	4⅛	Income Cap		26	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24⅛	19⅛	IndianGas 2	8	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
112⅛	102	IndiM pf 12		z130	108½	108⅛	108½	
85⅛	76⅛	IndiM pf8.68		z100	83⅛	83	83 —	⅛
22⅛	20⅛	IndplPL 1.82	9	x84	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	IndiNat 1.20	8	x22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Inexco Oil	25	455	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
90	70	IngerR 2.60	13	136	86⅛	84⅛	86⅛+	⅛
55½	45⅛	IngR pf2.35		47	54⅛	53	53⅛+	⅛
67⅛	42⅛	InldCem 1.60	10	8	67⅛	67	67 —	⅛
51⅛	41	InldStl 2.40	12	282	52	51⅛	52 +	1⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Inmont .44	8	174	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Insilco .76	8	207	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Insll pfA1.25		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27½	20⅛	Inspir Copp		44	28⅛	26⅛	28 +	1⅛

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2½	1⅛	Instit InvTr		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	7	Inteqon .32	7	17	8⅛	8½	8⅛—	⅛
48	38⅛	Interco 1.52	10	27	47⅛	47	47⅛—	⅛
8⅞	4⅛	Intercil Dlv		4	10	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
42⅛	25⅛	Intrlkelnc 2	6	331	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
264⅛	223⅛	IBM 7	20	602	262⅛	260⅛	261⅛+	⅛
28⅛	22⅛	IntFlavF .32	40	374	26½	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
38⅛	22⅛	IntHarv 1.70	17	x252	28½	27⅛	28 —	⅛
42⅛	35⅛	IntMinCh 2	4	343	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	IntMng .15e	9	14	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
33⅛	24⅛	IntMultt 1.50	8	5	32⅛	32½	32⅛—	⅛
33⅛	25⅛	IntNick 1.40a	13	446	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
78⅛	57⅛	IntPaper 2	14	597	79⅛	78⅛	79⅛+	⅛
8	5⅛	IntRectif .15		17	7⅛	7½	7⅛+	⅛
30⅛	22⅛	IntTT 1.48	10	848	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	⅛
56⅛	44	IntTT pfH4		33	54	53⅛	53⅛—	⅛
65⅛	49⅛	ITTpfI 4.50		16	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
59⅞	42⅛	IntTT pfJ4		12	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛+	⅛
51⅛	41⅛	IntTT pfK4		18	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	
38⅛	27⅛	ITT pfN2.25		119	35	34⅛	35 +	⅛
57	47	IntTT pfO5		9	55½	55⅛	55⅛+	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	Intrpee 1.45	8	22	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
76	64	Intrpce pf 5		1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛+	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	IntrpGp 1.20	2	43	24⅛	23½	24⅛+	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	IntrsBrd .80	5	17	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	⅛
16½	14⅛	IntrsPw 1.45	9	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
7	4⅛	IntrstUt .24	7	22	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
30	23½	Iowa Beef	4	134	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
14½	13⅛	Iowa El 1.30	11	x11	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
19½	17⅛	IowaIlG 1.72	8	44	18⅛	18½	18½—	⅛
23⅞	22½	IowaPwLi 2	7	27	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛+	⅛
19⅛	18	IowaPS 1.60	7	29	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Ioco Hosp	13	34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
25⅛	19⅛	ITE Imp .80	11	181	22½	23⅛	22½+	⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Itek Corp		189	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
12	5⅛	ItelCorp .20	7	1269	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13½	9⅛	IU Intl .85	5	691	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
35	26⅛	IU Inl A		2	29½	29⅛	29½	

J

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16⅛	12⅛	JamesF .60	10	14	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
19½	13⅛	Jantzen .70	7	24	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
9⅛	8⅛	JapanF .21e		37	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
31⅛	27	JeffPlot .72	12	63	29	28½	29 +	⅛
119	110⅛	JeC pf 13.50		z240	117⅛	117	117	
108⅛	100⅛	JerCen pf 11		z228	106	105	105 —	⅛
95	82	JerCd pf9.36		z140	93	92	93 +	⅛
82	72	JerCen pf 8		z160	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛+	⅛
23⅛	19½	JewelC 1.20	9	61	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Jewelcor		115	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
44⅛	36⅛	JimWalter 1	10	205	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛+	⅛
48	40⅛	JimW pf1.60		5	44⅛	44½	44⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16	JHanS 1.50e		22	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
22⅛	19⅛	JHanI 1.08e		8	21⅛	21½	21½—	⅛
38⅛	33	JhnMan 1.20	15	317	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
96½	82⅛	JohnJn .88a	27	621	86⅛	85½	86 +	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	JohnCon .80	12	115	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
44½	28⅛	JhnCont pf 2		4	45	44½	44½+	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	JonLogn .56	15	102	18⅛	18½	18⅛+	⅛
36½	27⅛	Jorgen 1.60	5	17	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅛
23⅛	19½	Jostens 1b	9	8	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
43⅛	33⅛	JoyMfg 1.10	10	314	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Justice Mtg		23	3½	3⅛	3½—	⅛

K

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35⅛	27⅛	KaisrAl 1.28	8	12	32	31⅛	32 +	⅛
67⅛	57⅛	Kai Stpf4.75		2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	KaisCem .35	35	32	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
29	24	KaiCe pf2.50		1	29½	29½	29½+	⅛
18½	16⅛	KanebSvi .24	5	38	18	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
24⅛	21	Kaneb .90b	7	22	23	22⅛	23 +	⅛
27⅛	25	KCtyPL 2.28	7	34	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
23⅛	15	KC Southn 1r	7	28	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	KCSou pf 1		z20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
19⅛	18⅛	KanGEl 1.66	6	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	KanNab 1.32	8	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	
19⅛	18	KanPLt 1.48	8	19	19	18⅛	18⅛	
6⅛	3	Katy Ind	8	138	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	Kty pfB 1.46		24	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Kaufm Brd		630	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
17⅛	14½	Kauf pf1.50		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4	Kaweck Brl		6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	KeeneCo .20	7	51	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9½	5⅛	Keller .20	35	34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	Kellogg .90	16	174	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
17⅛	12	Kellwood .80	7	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Kennmtl .84	10	3	26	26	26 —	⅛
36⅛	30⅛	Kennct 1.15e	54	409	36½	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
22⅛	20⅛	KyUtil 1.30	6	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
30⅛	13	KerrGls .48	10	x336	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
78⅛	60⅛	KerrMcGe 1	13	279	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	KeyslCon 1a	5	17	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
28⅛	18⅛	KiddeW 1	7	466	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
47	44	Kidde pfC		7	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
49⅛	41	Kidde pfB 4		1	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
57⅛	40	Kid pf A2.20		2	58⅛	58	58⅛+	⅛
47⅛	36⅛	KimbCl 1.80	10	936	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛+	⅛
12	8⅛	KingDSt .30	30	149	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	KirschCo .90	21	9	17⅛	17	17⅛	
32⅛	29	KLM Airlin		25	45	44	44⅛+	⅛
37½	28⅛	KnightRd .54	16	206	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Koehring	12	78	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
59	35⅛	Koppers 1.40	16	160	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Korscrp Ind	36	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
46	43⅛	Krafico 2.12	9	141	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
36⅛	31⅛	KresgeS .24	37	2390	37½	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
14½	10	Kroehler Mf		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	Kroger 1.36	8	112	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Kysor .20		39	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛

L

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19⅛	17⅛	LacGas 1.46	7	383	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
15	12	LamaSess 1	13	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
15	12⅛	LaneBry .72	7	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
31⅛	6⅛	LearSieg .32	7	380	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	LearS pf2.25		35	31⅛	30⅛	31 +	⅛
34	27⅛	Leaswy .30b	11	8	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	LeedsN .50	10	84	14½	14	14⅛+	⅛
17½	12	Leesons .60	7	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	LehPCl .80	17	92	16⅛	14⅛	15 —	⅛
2	1⅛	LehVal Ind		34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Lehmn .94e		240	13	12⅛	13 +	⅛
7⅛	4½	Lenner Crp	208	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
26⅛	19⅛	Lenox .84	12	5	24½	24	24 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	LeslFay .40	10	169	10⅛	9⅛	10 +	⅛
10	6⅛	LevFd Cap		13	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅛
13⅛	12	LevFin .75e		4	13⅛	13⅛	12⅛—	⅛
49⅛	39⅛	LeviStra .80	9	349	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4	Levitz Furn		1837	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	LFE Co	9	11	5	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
28⅛	21⅛	LOF 1.2e	14	474	30	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
64⅛	55⅛	LOF pf4.75		4	61	60⅛	61 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	LibbMcNL	10	17	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
17	8⅛	LibrtyCp .40	7	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Liberty Loan		17	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4	LibtyLo pf		4	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
38⅛	29⅛	LiggMy 2.50	6	68	33⅛	31⅛	32⅛—	⅛
6⅛	45	LillyEli 1.20	19	2398	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛—	⅛
29⅛	25	LincNat 1.40	13	211	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
58⅛	52⅛	LincNt pf 3		17	59	58⅛	59 +	⅛
18⅛	16	LincPl 1.76a		9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	13	270	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
37	8⅛	Litonln 18t	17	2889	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
22⅛	8	Liton pfc pf		17	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
48	37	Litn cv pf 3		1	41	47	47 —	⅛
12½	6⅛	Lockhd Airc	3	2579	12½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
31⅛	21	Loews 1.20	9	266	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	LomasFin .40	7	107	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
19⅛	14	LomM 2.28e	12	15	16½	16	16 —	⅛
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	12	85	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
18	15⅛	LongIsLt 1.50	7	87	17½	16⅛	17 —	⅛
80½	70	LIL pf 5.75		1	77	77	77 +	⅛
99⅛	79	LIL pf 8.12		z130	84	84	84 —	⅛
87⅛	82⅛	LIL pf 8.30		z10	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛+	⅛
101⅛	112	LIL pfH 13		z230	116	115⅛	116	
28⅛	24⅛	LIL pfG 2.47		20	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
83⅛	66⅛	LoneDrg .80	31	74	82	81	81⅛+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Loral Corp	13	48	13⅛	12	12 +	⅛
27½	22⅛	LaLand 1.12	10	287	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
16⅛	12	LaPacif .20	27	403	17	16⅛	17	
25	22	LouisGs 1.88	8	35	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Lowenst .40		200	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛—	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	LTV Corp	16	340	16½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
21	19⅛	LTV A 3.40		8	20⅛	20½	20⅛—	⅛
37	42½	LTVCp pf 5		18	58	49⅛	50	
44⅛	37	Lubrizol 1	17	78	41	39⅛	40 —	⅛
37⅛	14⅛	LuckyStr .48	11	385	15⅛	14⅛	15 —	⅛
8½	6⅛	Ludlow .40		19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
28⅛	22	LukensSt 1.60	7	78	29⅛	29	29 +	⅛
25⅛	13⅛	LykesYng	4	835	24½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
46⅛	38⅛	Lykes pf2.50		270	47⅛	45⅛	46 +	⅛
8⅛	4	LynCSys .30	32	37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛

M

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12	9⅛	MacAF .80b	7	8	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MacDonal	4	396	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Macke .20	8	117	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Macmill .25	8	316	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Mcml pf1.20		3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Macy 1.20	9	222	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛+	⅛
50⅛	47½	Macy pf 4.25		180	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	MadisFd .60		186	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4	MadSq Gar	7	8	6	6	6 —	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	MagicCf .32		182	9	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
28⅛	21⅛	Mallory 1	43	20	27⅛	27½	27½+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	MalHyde .56	13	12	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Manhin .40a		21	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
35⅛	26	MirHan 1.80	7	165	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	⅛
43⅛	34⅛	MAPCO .50	14	174	37	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 9

(Continued from preceding page.)

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	7⅛	Marathn Mil	3	175	10½	10⅜	10½	+⅛
	41⅛	MaraO 1.60	11	99	47¼	46	46¼—	½
	28	Marcor 1	10	173	29¾	29⅛	29⅝+	1
	56½	Marcr pf A2		3	58½	58	58 +	1⅜
	17¼	Maremt .50	9	167	19¾	18¼	19¼+	1
	7⅛	MarMid .80	10	188	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	11⅛	MariDnL .52	12	105	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅜
	28½	Marley .80	14	45	30¾	29⅞	30¼+	1⅛
	8¾	Marette .40a	9	120	12⅞	12½	12⅝+	⅛
	15	Marriot .32f	24	301	18⅞	17⅞	18⅜+	½
	55½	MrshMc 1.80	20	46	58½	57¾	58¼+	⅝
	22	MarshF 1.24	12	38	24	22⅞	24 +	⅞
	16⅛	MartM 1.20	9	275	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜+	⅛
	17	MridCup .60	10	37	26	25⅛	25⅞—	⅛
	23⅛	MascoCp .20	21	154	27⅝	26¾	27⅜+	⅜
	19	Masonite .54	52	235	23⅞	22⅞	23¾+	⅞
	16⅛	MassyFer 1	6	948	32	30⅞	30⅞—	1
	9¾	MasM 1.17e	10	28	11⅜	11	11⅜+	¼
	14⅝	MasCp 1.60		19	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
	9⅜	Masin .03e		48	11⅛	10⅛	11	
	19⅞	MatsrE .28e	20	100	21⅛	21	21 +	⅛
	41⅛	MayDSt 1.60	15	184	51⅜	50¾	51 +	⅞
	24⅞	MayerOsc 1	10	79	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	
	3¾	Mays JW		14	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
	31⅜	Maytg 1.20a	19	152	36⅞	35¾	36⅞+	⅞
	10⅝	MBPX .40a	5	11	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅜
	45	MCA 1.40	6	173	67⅞	66⅛	67⅛+	¾
	14⅛	McCord 1	11	32	23	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
	3⅛	McCrory Cp		22	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
	37⅜	McDermot 1	5	375	40½	39⅝	40 —	½
	57⅝	McDonalds	29	497	62⅝	61⅝	62 +	1⅛
	16⅝	McDonD .44	7	199	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
	21⅝	McGEd 1.20	11	44	26½	26	26 —	⅜
	12⅝	McGrwH .64	11	49	15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
	38⅞	McIntyr .50e	9	230	45	45	45 +	1⅛
	20⅛	McKedCo 1a	7	34	27	26⅛	26⅝—	⅛
	36⅛	McLean .60	11	3	49	48⅞	49	
	18⅝	McLouf 1.60	22	76	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
	9⅛	McNeil .80	10	21	11⅝	11½	11⅝	⅛
	18	MeadCp 1.20	10	480	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝+	
	25⅛	Mea pfA2.80		115	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝	
	36⅛	Mea pfB2.80		167	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝—	⅜
	17	Medusa 1.40	13	32	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜+	⅛
	3⅛	MEI Cp	8	84	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	17⅜	MelvleSh .48	13	415	23⅝	22⅝	23 +	⅝
	8⅝	Menasc .35r	5	206	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
	52⅝	MercStr .80	14	15	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝—	⅛
	65	Merck 1.40	23	884	70⅞	69⅞	69⅞+	½
	10⅝	Meredith .70	8	44	17½	16½	17⅛+	1⅛
	14½	MerrLyn .80	12	1426	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝+	⅜
	19	MesaPet .10	18	140	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
	24½	MesP pf1.60		77	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	
	9⅛	Mesabi 1.15e	8	156	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
	18⅞	MGM 1r	7	97	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
	15	Metrom .60	10	197	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
	73	MtE pfH8.32		z60	81	81	81	
	71⅜	MeE pf18.12		z10	79½	79½	79½—	1⅛
	7⅝	MGIC In .10		601	16⅛	15⅜	16 +	⅛
	11⅜	MichGs 1.10	5	17	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
	12½	MichTube 1	6	7	23	23	23	
	26⅝	MhWi pf2.67		14	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20	13⅞	Microw .791	11	30	17⅞	16⅞	17 —	⅝
15	12⅝	MidCTl 1.08	9	72	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
16¼	14⅝	MidSUt 1.32	9	423	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
3	1⅞	Midind Mtg		17	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
25	18⅝	MidlRo 1.30	7	54	23⅞	22⅞	23¼+	⅜
29½	22⅛	MilesLb 1.28	9	35	26⅞	26½	26⅞+	⅜
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .44	12	83	17¼	16⅝	17⅛+	⅜
63	54½	MinnMM 1.45	26	858	60⅝	59⅞	60 +	1
20⅜	18⅛	MinnPP 1.65	8	44	20	19⅞	20 +	⅛
15⅛	11⅞	MirroAl .96	10	87	14½	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
12⅛	8	MissnEq .28	9	18	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
32⅜	22⅛	MissRiv 1.40	6	x635	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	⅞
27⅝	17⅛	MoPac pf 1		72	27⅜	27	27⅜+	⅝
26½	20⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	7	9	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜+	⅛
13	9⅜	MoPSv .84b	7	14	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
56⅛	47⅛	MobilOil 3.40	7	656	53⅜	52	52⅝+	1⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Mobile Hom		55	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
24	15⅜	Mohasco .90	14	44	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3	Mohk Data		315	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞—	⅜
24	16⅜	MohkRub 1	6	6	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
25⅞	18	Molycrp .60	12	158	27⅝	26⅛	26⅞+	⅝
35½	28	Moly pf2.50		17	36	35⅜	36 +	¾
23⅛	16	Monrh 1.20a	4	22	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
11⅞	6⅜	Monogr .20	6	165	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
11⅞	8⅞	MonrEq .20	36	749	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
98¼	76	Monsan 2.60	11	802	95⅞	94⅜	94⅞+	⅝
108¼	84⅞	Mons pf2.75		4	106	105⅜	105⅜+	⅜
30⅛	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	8	28⅜		28⅛	
28	24	MonPw 1.80	8	347	25	24	25 +	1
23⅞	21⅜	MontSt 1.87e		35	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
9	7⅝	MONY .73e	12	39	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
49⅞	29⅝	MoorMc .80	6	236	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝—	⅜
62⅛	53⅛	Morgan 1.80	11	117	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛+	⅛
26⅝	19⅝	MorrisKnu 1	6	37	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅜	MorseEl Pd		42	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅞	10⅜	MorseSh .30	6	121	15⅛	14⅞	15	
4	2⅞	MtgeTr Am		69	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
18⅛	13⅜	MorNor .86	12	86	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
51	41⅛	Motorola .70	32	350	47	45⅞	46⅝+	1
38⅛	30⅛	MtFuel 1.72	14	142	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	
23⅞	19	MtStTel 1.68	10	65	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
10⅞	7	Munford .40	6	33	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20	15⅛	Munsng 1.08	10	10	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	9	7	21½	21	21⅛—	⅛
21⅞	16⅝	MurpOil .60	6	52	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
21⅞	12⅛	MurryOh 1	8	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
16⅝	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		20	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
10	7½	MyersL .40		78	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛

N

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41⅛	35⅛	Nabisco 2.40	10	76	37⅛	36½	36⅞+	⅛
30⅛	30⅛	NalcoCh .72	22	205	35	33⅞	35 +	1½
14⅝	10⅝	NarcoScl .60	8	76	14	13⅞	14 +	⅛
16⅛	10⅛	NashuaC .60	46	34	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
18⅝	11	NatAirl .50	14	98	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
15⅜	11⅛	N Avia .67e		27	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞+	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	NatCan .57	6	100	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
43⅛	34⅛	N Chem .32	24	260	35⅞	35⅜	35⅞+	⅛
6⅝	5⅛	NatCity Lin		6	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
49	39⅛	NatDet 2.72	6	33	48⅛	48¼	48¼	
25½	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	10	1000	25⅜	24½	25 +	⅜

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
24	21	NatFuel 2.06	8	4	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
16	11⅝	NatGyp 1.05	11	136	15⅝	15¼	15¼+	⅛
6	3⅛	Nat Homes		79	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6⅛	NatInd .30	4	x122	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
14⅞	11⅞	NtInd pf1.25		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
20⅞	14⅛	N1 MedCare	14	120	18⅞	18⅞	18⅛+	⅛
38⅛	30⅛	N Pres 1.28a	7	32	38⅛	37⅞	38 +	⅞
55⅞	39	Nat Semicn	35	878	51⅛	49⅞	49⅞—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	N SvcInd .78	10	48	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
18	12⅛	N Stand .96	9	x12	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅜
54⅛	44⅛	N Starch .88	19	17	53⅛	53	53⅛+	⅛
51⅞	37⅜	NatSt 2.50a	17	469	52	50⅞	52 +	1⅛
5⅝	4	Nat Tea		12	5	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Natoma 1.20	9	253	24⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	½
31⅞	23⅛	NCR Co .72	10	468	27⅞	27	27⅛+	⅜
21	14⅛	Neptune .60	9	70	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
21⅞	17⅛	NevPw 1.50	6	16	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
24	21⅛	NevP pf2.30		z850	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
20⅜	19⅛	NEngEl 1.86	8	85	19⅛	19⅛	19½+	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	NEngE 1.32	8	28	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
29⅛	25⅛	NEnP pf2.76		11	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	N EngT 2.36	12	22	28⅛	27⅝	28⅝+	⅝
14⅜	11	Newhall .40	9	37	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
28⅛	23	Newmt 1.60	14	351	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
27½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	95	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	
24	21	NYSE pf2.12		100	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	219	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	¼
113½	104	NiM pf 11.75		z2510	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
107½	95⅛	NiM pf 10.60		z20	103½	103½	103½—	½
81½	72	Nia M pf7.72		z720	75⅛	74	75⅛	
63	56½	NiaM pf 6.10		z100	60	60	60 —	⅜
56½	48	NiaM pf 5.25		z50	56	56	56 +	⅞
52½	44⅜	NiaM pf 4.85		z50	47	47	47 —	2
43	40	NiaM pf 4.10		z200	42½	42½	42½+	½
42	36	NiaM pf 3.90		z100	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
14	12½	NiaShr 1.13e		14	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
19⅝	12⅞	NL Ind 1	10	516	18⅝	17⅛	18 +	⅛
19⅝	15⅛	NLT Cp .64	8	395	20	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
79⅞	63⅛	NorfkWn 5	9	320	81¼	79⅛	79⅞+	⅛
18⅛	14½	Norlin 1.25	6	23	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	⅛
38	22⅛	Norris 1.40	8	25	36⅛	35⅛	35⅞—	⅛
40⅜	33	NoACoal .90	8	5	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	
8¼	5⅛	NoAmMt 1e	10	116	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
33	19⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	11	54	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞+	⅛
4	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	9	162	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	
1⅛	13-16	NoCeAir wt		46	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11	10	NoestUt 1.02	7	493	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
24⅛	22⅛	NorIllGas 2	7	69	22⅞	21⅜	22⅛	
24½	22⅛	NoIlG pf1.90		1	23	23	23 +	⅛
19⅝	16⅛	NIndPS 1.40	8	187	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
46½	33⅛	NorNGs 1.76	7	337	42⅛	40	42⅛+	2⅛
28⅛	24⅛	NoStPw 1.94	9	734	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
91⅛	86	NSPw pf7.84		z20	87½	89⅞	89⅞—	1⅛
48⅛	45⅛	NSPw pf4.10		z80	49	49	49 +	1⅛
35⅛	25⅛	NorTel .60	13	x23	34⅛	34	34 —	⅛
6	3⅛	Northgt .50e	31	46	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
26⅛	22⅛	Northrp 1.20	6	84	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
32⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	16	x824	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	1
48	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.70	9	129	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	4	135	28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr ct 2	4	83	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
45⅛	32⅛	NwtInd 1.75	4	x328	42⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
23⅛	14½	Nwstind wt		83	21½	21	21 +	⅛

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
101¼	73	Nwtin pf4.20		x18	95	92¾	92⅞—	½
26⅞	25¾	NwtP pf2.50		6	26½	26⅛	26½	
12¾	10	NwMut .95e	14	44	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
35½	28¼	NwtStW 1.20	38	78	34⅝	34½	34⅝+	⅛
37	25¾	Norton 1.20	9	89	36½	35⅞	36⅛+	⅜
24⅝	21	NorSim .50b	12	675	22⅝	22	22⅛+	⅛
54	46¼	NorlS pf1.60		23	48⅝	47⅜	48 +	⅜
26¼	14½	NucorCp .32	8	298	28½	26	28⅛+	2½
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	5	167	10	9⅞	9⅞	

O

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11	7½	Oak Ind .40	13	9	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
14½	12⅛	OakiteP .92	9	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
18	14	OccidPet 1	6	770	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
8⅜	6⅛	OccidPet wt		85	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
57	48⅛	OccidPt pf 4		4	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
58⅛	46⅜	OccIP pf3.60		264	52⅛	51	51 —	⅛
24	20⅛	OccIP pf2.50		90	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
29½	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		8	29⅛	29	29	
24	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	5	182	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
37	25¾	Ogdn pf1.87		1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
19½	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	184	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
110⅛	103	OhE pf 10.76		z10	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
111½	102⅛	OhE pf 10.48		z5400	105⅛	104½	105½+	2½
45	39⅛	OhEd pf3.90		y30	43	43	43 +	1⅛
123⅛	112⅛	OhP pfA 14		z40	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛+	⅛
123⅛	116⅛	OhPw pf 14		z70	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛+	⅛
83	71½	OhPw pf8.04		z130	80	80	80	
12⅝	9⅛	OKC Cp .80	5	18	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
23½	19½	OklaGE 1.44	10	100	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	OklaNG 1.80	7	55	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
45⅛	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	9	100	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛+	⅛
36⅛	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	11	183	34⅛	34	34⅛+	⅛
14	9⅛	Omark .60	6	110	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9	Oneida .76	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅛	12½	Opelika 1	7	x6	15⅛	15½	15½—	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	OranRk 1.28	8	33	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Orange .18	13	248	15⅛	14½	15	
40	36⅛	OtisElv 2.20	8	53	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
34⅛	25⅛	OutMar 1.20	15	144	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	1
19	12⅛	OutletCo .75	6	29	17⅛	17	17⅛—	⅛
24⅛	19	OvernitT .80	11	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
15	10⅛	OverSh .30b	5	23	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
57	42	OwenCn .88	19	170	54⅛	54	54⅛+	⅛
61⅛	51⅛	OwenIll 1.88	9	813	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛+	⅛
23	16⅛	OxfrdInd .68	6	36	21½	21	21½+	½

P - Q

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅛	12¾	PacAS 1.20a		39	13¾	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
23⅛	20⅛	PacGas 1.88	8	458	21	20⅞	20⅞	
18⅛	16⅛	PacLtg 1.68	8	75	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
30⅞	26⅛	PacLumbr 1	16	24	29⅛	29	29⅛	
32⅛	25⅞	PacPetrl .80	11	197	29⅛	29½	29½	
21⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	160	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
16⅛	13⅞	PacTT 1.20	9	33	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z40	77⅛	77⅛	77½—	1
12⅛	5⅛	PaineW .30c	6	373	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17½	12⅛	PalW pf1.30		18	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
8½	4⅛	PalmBc .25	6	60	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅜
8½	5⅛	Pamida .10e	11	87	8	7⅛	8 +	⅜
7⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		779	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
35⅛	29⅛	PanEP 2.10	7	90	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
14	8	Paprcft .46b	8	62	14	13½	13⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12½	Pargasinc 1	10	24	13½	13	13	
23⅛	17⅛	Parker Drill	5	17	19	18⅛	18½—	¼
30	21⅛	ParHan 1.12	10	69	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .40	9	24	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
48⅛	20⅛	Pasco 27c	9	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Payls nw .40	11	10	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	PeabGa .12e	12	109	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Penn Cent		205	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	PenDix .24b	14	x80	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
56⅛	49⅛	Penney 1.16	31	895	58⅛	55½	57⅛+	2⅛
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	87	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
125½	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z150	121½	120⅛	120⅛—	1⅛
111½	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z50	107½	107½	107½	
94	82	PaPL pf8.70		z150	87	86⅛	86⅛—	1⅛
89½	80⅛	PaPL pf8.40		z200	86	86	86 +	⅜
86	77	PaL pf8.000		z40	82½	82½	82½	

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
51½	44⅞	aPL pf4.4		z300	49⅞	49½	49½+	⅞
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.48	12	67	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
26	21	Penwl pf1.60		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
27⅛	19⅞	Pennznol 1.20	8	443	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
84½	76	Pennz pfB 8		30	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
38½	34⅛	PeopleGas 3	7	73	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
76½	69⅛	PepsiCo 1.60	17	265	73⅛	72⅛	72½+	⅛
27	20⅛	PerkElm .30	21	264	23	22⅛	23	
28	24½	Pet Inc 1.50	7	49	24⅛	24½	24⅛+	½
16⅛	11⅛	PeterPl .80a	10	6	15⅛	15½	15½	
74⅛	67⅛	PetrlaS .80a	20	26	71⅛	70⅛	71⅛+	1¼
26	20	Petrolan .40	8	24	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
23⅛	20⅛	Petrim 2.55e		8	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
31	26	Pfizer .84	13	881	27⅛	26⅛	27 +	⅛
43½	36½	PhelpD 2.20	20	471	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	1
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	8	311	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
96½	84½	PhilE pf9.50		z200	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛—	⅛
79½	70	PhilE pf7.85		z510	77½	77½	77½—	2
80½	69⅛	PhilE pf7.80		z50	77½	77½	77½—	1
15½	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	7	23	14½	14⅛	14½	⅛
59⅛	51⅛	PhilMorr 1	15	872	53½	52⅛	53 +	1
6⅛	3⅛	Philips Ind		29	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Philipind pf		7	9½	9½	9½	
58⅛	49½	PhilPet 1.60	11	518	51⅛	51½	51⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .40	26	28	9½	9⅛	9½	
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwik .24e	11	62	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	½
7⅛	4½	Pier 1 Imprt		62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
44⅛	35½	Pilsbury 1	13	294	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
36⅛	27⅛	Pioner 1.20b	11	57	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
18	13⅛	PitneyB .68	8	407	15⅛	15½	15½—	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PitFrg .80b	6	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
39½	31	Pittstn .80a	7	968	37⅛	36	36⅛+	⅛
29⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt .03e	15	x102	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	10	182	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	73	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
16⅛	12⅛	Plessey .86e	7	7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PNB MR .40	20	34	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
41⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .32	21	2339	40⅛	39½	39⅛+	1⅛
14	9⅛	Ponderosa	50	310	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
24⅛	17½	PopeTal .70	18	19	23	21⅛	23 +	1
26⅛	15⅛	Portec 1b	8	233	29	26½	26⅛+	2½
19⅛	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	8	93	19	18⅛	19 +	⅛
110⅛	102	PoG pf 11.50		z1000	109	109	109	
60½	48⅛	Potltch 1.50	14	44	62	60⅛	61⅛+	1⅛
130	117½	PotmEl 1.16	10	334	12⅛	11½	12 —	⅛
57½	53⅛	PotEl pf5.50		z200	55	55	55 —	½
48	40	PotEl pf4.04		z150	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
50	35	PPG In 1.80	11	154	47⅛	46½	47⅛+	1½
15	10⅛	Premier .40	10	30	14⅛	14⅛	14	
18½	15	Premr pf.90		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
96⅛	82	ProctGam 2	20	572	86	84⅛	85⅛+	½
12⅛	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	23	24	12⅛	12	12⅛	
47⅛	27	Proler 1.40	4	444	45	44	44⅛—	
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		34	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	PSvCol 1.30	7	104	16⅛	15⅛	16	
20⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.72	8	223	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
119½	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z130	115	115	115	
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z40	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛—	⅛
89½	76	PSIG pf7.80		z130	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛+	⅛
85	75	PSEG pf7.70		z95000	81	80	81 —	1
80	68⅛	PSEG pf7.40		z1200	77⅛	75	77⅛+	1⅛
74	66	PSEP pf6.80		z70	71	71	71 +	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	PSEP pf2.43		2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
43⅛	38	P Svind 2.72	11	149	38⅛	38½	38⅛+	⅛
20⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.80	7	23	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
29⅛	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z15000	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
20⅛	18⅛	PSvNM 1.36	8	33	19⅛	18⅛	19 —	⅛
6	4⅛	Pubickr Ind	19	37	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pueblo Int		10	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5½	2⅛	PuerRi Cem		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
30½	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	7	65	30⅛	30	30½	
35⅛	27⅛	Pullmn 1.20	9	901	33⅛	32⅛	33 +	½
17	14⅛	PurexCp .96	9	x127	16	15½	16 +	½
6⅛	3⅛	Purltn Fash	33	82	6⅛	5⅛	6	
45⅛	32⅛	Purolir 1.04	14	22	43⅛	43	43⅛—	½
28⅛	23⅛	QuakOat .84	13	142	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	QuakStO .78	12	108	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	29	14	7	6⅛	6⅛	

R

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
52¼	46½	RalstonPu 1	16	134	48½	48¼	48⅛+	¼
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada Inn	n 147	667	6	5⅛	5⅛	
11½	7	Rancoln .40		24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Rapid Am		21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
26	18⅛	Rap Irpf2.25		5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	½
33⅛	27	Raybest 1.50	5	13	32½	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
19⅛	15½	Raymint .56	6	33	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	½
58⅛	44⅛	Raytheon 1	10	208	49⅛	48⅛	49 +	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	RCA 1	19	x1262	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
68⅛	52	RCA cvpf 4		5	67	66⅛	66⅛+	⅛
43	38¼	RCA pf 3.50		z120	43	43	43 +	1⅛
19½	16½	ReadBat .40	4	x102	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2½	Redman Ind		159	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15½	10	ReeceCp .74	15	32	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
30	22	Reeves 1.80	8	23	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
17⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .66	7	217	17½	16⅛	17 +	⅛
10	7	Reliab St .64	8	14	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
27	18	RelianEl 1	11	368	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
75	51½	Relian pf 3		7	75⅛	75	75⅛+	⅛
48	34	Relia pf1.60		6	49	49	49 +	1
13⅛	6	Relian Grp		89	12½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17	8⅛	RelGrp pfC		5	15	14⅛	14⅛—	½
22⅛	12	RelGrp pfB		21	21⅛	20½	20½—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	6	122	8	7½	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10	RepFinS .80	8	10	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	½
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		18	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	9	252	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	10	361	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
46	33⅛	RevcoDS .40	27	136	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	1
11½	7⅛	Rever Copp		136	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
79⅛	69⅛	Revlon 1.60	17	x394	72½	71	72⅛+	2⅛
6½	3⅛	Rexham .20	9	83	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
30⅛	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	7	53	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
45	32⅛	Rexn pf2.36		1	44	44	44 +	1
68⅛	61⅛	Reynln 3.08	9	403	63⅛	63	63	
80	70	Reyln pf2.25		21	73	71⅛	71⅛—	⅛
41½	22½	ReynMet 1a	11	389	39⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
83	56½	ReyM pf4.50		21	81	79⅛	80⅛—	½
15⅛	8⅛	ReySec .40a	9	53	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	½
12⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	59	7	12	11⅛	11⅛	
26⅛	22⅛	RichMer .64	13	262	25⅛	24⅛	25 +	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .60	13	40	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
32	19½	RiegelT 1.50	7	13	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15	RioGran .60	10	49	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
13⅛	9½	RioGr pf.80		93	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Rite Aid .16	19	298	19⅛	18⅛	19 +	⅛
28⅛	19⅛	RivianF .96	14	234	28	27⅛	28 +	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .20	25	19	19	18⅛	19	
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	15	27⅛	26⅛	27 +	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	Robins .28a	10	222	11⅛	11	11⅛	
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	7	42	15⅛	15½	15⅛—	⅛
111¼	107	RochG pf 11		z100	110	110	110	
15⅛	12⅛	RochTel .80	11	x77	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
18½	10⅛	Rockwr .64	6	92	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
27	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	9	90	27⅛	27	27 +	⅛
71	57	RkInt pf4.75		2	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛—	⅛
26	20⅛	RkInt pf1.35		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
76⅛	58	RohmH 1.28	40	87	72⅛	72	72 —	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Rohr Ind		176	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
27⅛	20⅛	Rollins .30	17	97	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
6	4	Ronson Cp	58	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
20	16⅛	Roper 1.20	10	33	20	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
25	19⅛	RorerA .94	12	58	23	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
28⅛	—	Rosario .40b	13	79	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Rowan .20	4	29	25	24⅛	25	
22½	16⅛	RoyCCol .72	14	x135	23⅛	22½	23⅛+	1
46	41⅛	RoylD 3.25e	5	216	44⅛	44⅛	44½+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Roylind .45t	8	103	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
9	4⅛	RTE Cp .16	88	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅛	24⅛	Rubbrm .40	22	28	28⅛	28	28⅛+	⅛
23	16⅛	Rucker .20	5	193	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10⅛	RussTog .76	32	48	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9	Ryder Sys	14	401	11⅛	11⅛	11½+	⅛

S

High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
41¼	35	SabineR .60	10	6	39⅛	39½	39⅛+	⅛
5¼	2¼	Safegrd Ind	12	26	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Market Summaries

March 9, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
	588,100	6⅞	+⅛
	41,700	13	—2
	383,500	6⅞	
	342,400	9⅝	+¼
Aire	323,600	10	—1⅞
	315,400	49⅝	—⅛
	294,100	37	+⅝
	292,700	21	+½
	287,000	17⅝	—⅛
	258,500	39⅛	+1
	243,900	68⅛	—1⅛
	242,700	26⅛	+⅛
	233,900	7⅛	—⅛
	231,600	25⅛	+⅛
	227,800	9⅝	—⅜

	Today	Prev. day
(In millions)	31.77	25.06
	840	1026
	714	488
	340	374
	1894	1888
highs	162	130
lows	16	37

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
996.77	1005.67	987.88	993.70	+4.96
208.67	211.59	207.14	208.95	+1.57
86.40	87.14	85.83	86.53	+0.38
303.24	306.32	300.75	302.83	+1.89

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Indus	114.66	112.45	113.14	+0.45
Rails	45.01	44.11	44.38	+0.17
Utils	45.97	45.17	45.54	+0.08
	101.90	99.95	100.58	+0.39

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
	54.12	53.76	53.76	+0.15
	60.48	60.05	60.05	+0.18
Transportation	39.78	39.33	39.33	—0.04
	35.40	35.27	35.28	+0.08
	52.13	51.83	51.83	+0.25

Odd Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
	201,654	464,498	2,548
	163,319	358,695	2,194
	170,446	378,021	2,217
	173,925	404,339	1,903
	181,357	412,989	1,990
	184,462	427,040	2,766

*...totals are included in the sales

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
	326,000	1⅝	
	143,800	11⅞	+¼
	125,700	12	+½
	117,500	29	—⅜
	89,600	15½	—2
Cp	84,600	11⅞	—1¼
	84,500	4⅛	+⅜
	80,700	39⅛	—⅜
	64,200	11⅛	+1⅜
	56,900	18⅞	+⅛

Total stock sales 4,890,000
Prev. year ago 3,411,740

American Stock Index:

Low	Close	N.C.
104.41	104.45	+0.01

Tuesday's Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—142

GMtr 3.75pf	Molycorp
Gen Steel	Monroe Eq
Ga Pacific	MtFuel Sup
Gidd Lewis	Nat Steel
Grainger W	Newmont
GrtLkDred	NLT Corp
GifSU 5.08pf	Norfk West
Handy Har	NSPw 4.10pf
Harsco Cp	Nucor Corp
Hart Sc Mx	Occi 2.16pf
HarteHks N	Park Hann
Hecla Mng	Penney JC
Inland Stl	Phelps Dod
Inspirat Cop	Portec Inc
Int Paper	Potlatch Cp
Interpace	Reliance El
Int Brands	Relian El pf
Iowa Beef	Relian pf B
Itel Corp	Rohr Ind
JerCenP 8pf	RoyCr Cola
Jewelcor	Sanders
JohnsCon pf	SantaFe Ind
Jorgensen	SanFeInd pf
KaisC 2.30pf	Schaefer Cp
Katyind pfB	SCOA Ind
Kidde pfA	Scott Fetzer
Kresge SS	Shapell Ind
Leslie Fay	Sou Pac
Levi Straus	Sprague El
Libby O Frd	Stevens JP
Linc Nat	Storge Tech
Lynch pf A	Sun Chem
Loews Corp	Sundstrnd
LongIsLt pfB	Sundstrd pf
Long IL pfK	Sunsh Mng
La Pacif	Sybron Corp
Lowenstn	Sybron pf
LTV Corp	Texfn 2.08pf
Lukens Stl	Thom Ind
Lykes Yngs	Transwy Inf
LykeY pf A	Travelers
MacDonal	Travelers pf
Macy RH	US Indust
Marley Co	US Steel
Marquette Ce	USM 2.10pf
Matsush El	USM 1.50pf
May DStr	Warc 1.50pf
Maytag	Webb DelE
Mead Corp	Wo Pac Ind
Mead pf A	Weynbrg Sh
Menasco	Whittakr
Meredith Cp	Wolver WW
Miss River	Zenith R
MoPac pf	Zurn Ind

NEW LOWS—16

KanGasEl	PotEl 2.44pf
Louisv GE	PSEG 2.43pf
Lucky Str	Soeast Bkg
Okla GE	VaEP 7.45pf
Okla NGas	Wrigley

Loan Demand Off

[LOND]ON, March 9 (AP-DJ) — [..] loan demand at Britain's [..] banks, which serves as [..]ing indicator of the na[..]onomy, fell £88 million [..]our weeks ended Feb. 18, [..] released today by the [..] banks show.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 9.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.75½	*.64¾
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.10	*.71
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.38	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212	200
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	80-81	79-80
Lead, spot, lb	.19	24½
Copper elec., lb	63½	63½-65
Tin (Straits), lb	3.4631	3.68½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.29	4.45
Gold N.Y., oz.	133.00	179.20
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	700.10	753.40

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 9, 1976

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	14.85	15.09	14.85	14.95	15.17
Jul	14.90	15.05	14.80	14.89	15.15
Sep	14.85	14.98	14.75	14.78	15.10
Oct	14.90	14.98	14.70	14.78	15.05
Mar	14.70	14.80	14.55	14.60	14.75
May	14.68	14.71	14.50	14.56	14.70
Jul	14.45	14.66	14.45	14.45	14.60

Sales: 4,546.

WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	68.75	69.05	68.50	68.63S	69.30
May	65.25	65.45	64.85	65.00S	65.75
Jul	62.40	62.80	62.05	62.30S	62.85
Sep	60.30	60.65	60.18	60.20S	60.80
Dec	57.70	57.90	57.55	57.50S	58.10

Sales: 596.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	59.40	60.20	59.40	60.35S	59.70
May	59.90	61.00	59.90	61.00S	60.30
Jul	60.80	61.80	60.70	61.80S	61.10
Sep	61.50	62.80	61.50	62.70S	62.00
Dec	62.80	63.90	60.40	63.90S	63.20
Jan	63.20	64.30	63.20	64.30S	63.60
Mar	64.30	65.20	64.20	65.20S	64.50

Sales estimated: 2,166.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	10.25	10.25	9.77	9.77	10.27
May	13.30	13.40	12.90	12.90	13.40
Nov	5.78	5.83	5.65	5.79	5.79
Mar	6.80	6.80	6.70	6.71	A6.98
Apr	7.45	7.45	7.45	A7.38	B7.70
May	8.60	8.63	8.40	8.40	B6.70

Sales: 2,726.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	423.50	429.80	423.50	427.20S	425.40
May	427.80	433.00	427.00	430.50S	428.60
Jul	432.50	438.00	432.00	435.60S	433.70
Sep	439.00	443.70	437.70	441.40S	439.20
Dec	447.50	453.00	447.30	450.50S	448.20
Jan	451.20	454.00	451.20	453.60S	451.20
Mar	457.08	461.70	457.00	459.70S	457.20
May	462.50	465.50	462.20	465.80S	463.20
Jul	468.20	472.00	468.20	472.00S	469.20

Sales estimated: 14,300.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	60.06	60.60	60.05	60.50	B60.05
May	61.80	62.50	61.80	62.50	61.95
Jul	63.50	64.30	63.50	64.30	63.80
Sep	65.25	65.50	65.25	B65.75	B65.25
Nov	66.30	66.50	66.30	B67.00	B66.50
Jan	67.95	67.95	67.95	B68.00	B67.65
May	69.10	69.10	69.10	B69.20	—
Jul	69.60	69.60	69.60	B69.60	—

Sales: 300.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	62.20	62.20	60.90	60.90	62.15
May	61.90	61.90	60.52	60.52	62.00
Jul	62.05	62.05	61.00	61.25	62.22
Oct	60.50	60.55	59.85	59.85	60.75
Dec	58.75	58.89	58.45	58.50	58.87
Mar	59.45	59.70	59.45	B59.20	59.60
May	—	—	—	B59.50	59.90

Sales: 4,250.

GOLD (100 troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	133.50	134.10	133.40	133.70S	133.50
Jun	133.40	134.30	133.40	133.80S	133.60
Aug	134.50	135.00	134.50	134.80S	134.50
Oct	135.60	135.60	135.60	135.90S	135.60
Dec	136.70	137.60	136.70	137.00S	136.70
Feb	138.10	138.10	138.10	138.10S	137.80
Apr	139.20	139.60	139.20	139.30S	139.00
Jun	140.70	141.80	140.70	140.50S	140.20

Sales estimated: 1,029.

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 9, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	3.75	3.76	3.73	3.73	3.72½
May	3.80½	3.84½	3.79½	3.81½	3.79½
Jul	3.86	3.89½	3.85	3.86	3.85
Sep	3.90	3.94½	3.90	3.92	3.90
Dec	4.01	4.05	4.01	4.02½	4.00½
Mar	4.10	4.13½	4.10	4.11	4.09½

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	2.69¾	2.70½	2.69½	2.70	2.69¼
May	2.74½	2.75¾	2.74½	2.75	2.74¼
Jul	2.79	2.79½	2.78½	2.79	2.77¾
Sep	2.75¾	2.76¾	2.75¾	2.76¾	2.75½
Dec	2.70	2.71¼	2.70	2.71	2.69½
Mar	2.75¾	2.77	2.75½	2.77	2.75½
May				2.80	2.78½

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	4.81½	4.84½	4.79¾	4.81¼	4.80
May	4.90	4.92¾	4.87¾	4.89½	4.89
Jul	4.96½	5.01	4.96	4.97¾	4.96¼
Aug	5.02½	5.05	4.99½	5.00½	5.01
Sep	5.06	5.07¼	5.03	5.05	5.03
Nov	5.10	5.13¾	5.09	5.11	5.09
Jan	5.18	5.21½	5.16	5.18	5.16½
Mar	5.26	5.29	5.23	5.26	5.23
May	5.33	5.34½	5.30	5.33	5.29½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	17.45	17.56	17.26	17.33	17.38
May	17.60	17.77	17.45	17.47	17.50
Jul	17.90	18.00	17.65	17.70	17.80
Aug	17.90	18.05	17.70	17.79	17.80
Sep	18.00	18.10	17.80	17.80	17.85
Oct	18.00	18.20	17.87	17.90	17.90
Dec	18.15	18.28	17.95	18.00	18.00
Jan	18.25	18.25	18.00	18.05	18.15

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	133.00	133.80	133.00	133.40	132.70
May	133.40	134.40	133.40	134.40	133.10
Jul	136.00	136.90	136.00	136.50	135.60
Aug	137.50	138.50	137.30	138.50	137.30
Sep	139.00	139.40	139.00	139.00	138.50
Oct	139.50	140.50	139.50	140.50	139.50
Dec	141.50	142.50	141.50	142.50	141.50
Jan	—	—	—	143.50	144.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	425.50	428.00	425.50	427.00	426.00
Apr	425.00	430.50	425.00	428.50	428.50
May	428.50	432.00	428.00	431.00	430.50
Jun	430.50	435.00	430.00	432.70	433.50
Aug	436.00	440.60	436.00	438.50	438.50
Oct	441.50	446.50	441.50	444.50	444.50
Dec	447.50	452.50	447.50	451.00	451.00
Feb	454.00	458.50	454.00	457.00	456.50
Apr	460.00	464.00	460.00	463.00	463.00
Jun	469.90	469.90	469.00	469.50	469.00
Aug	—	—	—	475.50	475.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	37.30	37.85	37.25	37.65	37.15
Jun	41.25	41.82	41.15	41.65	41.25
Aug	43.30	43.70	43.10	43.50	43.50
Oct	43.87	43.97	43.42	a43.75	43.75
Dec	44.30	44.60	44.22	b45.50	44.40
Feb	44.70	45.07	44.70	a44.90	44.97

Sales: April 2691; June 1876; Aug 618; Oct 185; Dec 76; Feb 7.
Open Interest: April 6322; June 4676; Aug 2921; Oct 905; Dec 483; Feb 88.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Apr	42.50	43.27	42.50	43.27	42.60
Jun	43.10	43.90	43.02	43.80	43.32
Jul	43.80	44.72	43.70	44.60	44.05
Aug	42.00	42.85	41.95	42.60	a42.20
Oct	39.70	39.80	39.00	a39.55	39.40
Dec	39.10	39.70	39.10	39.70	39.50
Feb	39.55	39.90	39.40	a39.70	a39.65

Sales: April 1988; June 1848; July 608; Aug 148; Oct 111; Dec 63; Feb 42.
Open Interest: April 5445; June 3292; July 2231; Aug 1028; Oct 553; Dec 361; Feb 47.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	52.60	53.15	52.45	52.50	a52.60
Apr	49.80	50.25	49.35	49.45	50.05
May	45.35	45.65	45.25	45.40	45.25
Jun	48.35	48.50	47.75	47.75	48.25
Sep	54.15	54.50	54.00	54.25	54.25
Nov	—	—	—	n55.30	55.30
Dec	57.65	57.65	57.50	57.65	57.70

Sales: March 60; April 147; May 81; June 55; Sep 12; Nov 0; Dec 8.
Open Interest: March 270; April 552; May 501; June 326; Sep 193; Nov 4; Dec 140.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	67.70	68.85	67.60	68.85	68.95
May	67.65	68.95	67.65	68.95	68.85
Jul	68.00	69.00	67.80	69.00	69.15
Aug	66.02	66.70	65.90	66.55	67.00

Sales: March 232; May 2598; July 996; Aug 215.
Open Interest: March 982; May 3275; July 2503; Aug 779.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100-troy oz.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Mar	133.40	133.90	133.30	133.40	133.50
Jun	133.50	134.30	133.30	133.70	133.10
Sep	134.80	135.80	134.70	135.30	135.00
Dec	136.70	137.60	136.70	137.00	136.80
Mar	138.80	139.20	138.50	139.50	139.00
Jun	140.80	141.20	140.80	141.20	141.50

Sales: March 90; June 640; Sep 106; Dec 80; March 12; June 2.

European Gold Markets

March 9, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	132.90	132.90	+0.15
Zurich	133.375	132.875	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	134.40	134.68	+0.62

U.S. dollars per ounce.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	187.75	181	183.30-183.50	187.70-187.75
Aug	187.20	181	183.50-183.75	187 -187.25
Oct	187	180.50	183 -183.20	186.75-187
Dec	185.25	179.50	181.10-181.25	185.90-186
Mar	185	179	180.50-181	185 -185.25
May	185.50	180.10	180.50-180.90	184 -184.80
Aug	182	181.50	179.50-180	183.50-185
Lots: 5,735.				
COCOA				
Mar	777.50	772	777 -777.50	782.50-783
May	762	755	760.50-761.50	765.50-766
Jul	745.50	737	744 -744.50	748 -748.50
Sep	724.50	715	722 -723	726 -727
Dec	703	695	701 -701.50	704 -705
Mar	690	688	690 -692	694 -695.50
May	681	677	682 -683	685 -686
Lots: 1,917.				
COFFEE				
Mar	857	852	865 -866	864 -866
May	882	868	881 -882	881 -882
Jul	895	882	894 -895	894 -895
Sep	908	893	907 -908	905 -907
Nov	917	904	917 -918	915 -916
Jan	926	912	926 -927	923 -924
Mar	932	918	931 -932	926 -930
Lots: 1,684.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	668.50- 669	664.50- 665.50
3 months	686.50- 687	683 - 684
Cathodes: spot	659 - 659.50	654.50- 656
3 months	677 - 677.50	672.50- 673.50
Tin: spot	3,540 -3,550	3,490 -3,500
3 months	3,585 -3,588	3,535 -3,540
Lead: spot	194.50- 195.50	196 - 196.50
3 months	201 - 201.25	202 - 202.50
Zinc: spot	362 - 363.50	358.50- 359.50
3 months	373.50- 374	369 - 369.50
Silver: spot	221 - 221.30	218.90- 219.10
3 months	226.10- 226.20	223.80- 223.90

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5 -5½	3⅝-3⅞	1½-1¾	9 -11
1 M.	5½-5⅝	3⅝-3⅞	1⅝-1⅞	9¾-9⅞
3 M.	5⅞-6⅛	3⅝-3⅞	1⅝-2	9½-9⅞
6 M.	6⅝-6⅞	3⅞-4⅛	2⅝-2⅞	10⅛-10⅜
1 Y.	7 -7¼	4¼-4⅝	3¼-3½	10⅝-11⅛

Tokyo Exchange

March 9, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	338	Matsu E. Wks.	588
Canon	368	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	154
Dai Nip. Print.	515	Mitsubi Corp.	468
Fuji Bank	334	Mitsui Co.	422
Fuji Photo	520	Mitsukoshi	433
Hitachi	208	Nippon Elec.	216
Honda Motor	760	Sharp	365
C. Itoh	316	Shiseido	1,060
Japan Air L.	1,950	Sony Corp.	2,560
Kansai El. P.	740	Sumitomo Bk.	334
Kao Soap	515	Taisho Marine	290
Kirin Brewery	382	Takeda Chem.	216
Komatsu	350	Teijin	179
Kubota	286	Tokio Marine	578
Matsu. Ind.	639*	Toray	169
		Toyota Motor	698

* Ex. Div.

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May	1,685	1,672	1,689-1,691	—9
Jul	1,695	—	1,702-1,718	—8
Aug	1,735	1,705	1,730-1,732	—5
Oct	1,700	1,675	1,688-1,690	—17
Nov	1,674	—	1,674-1,676	—16
Jan			1,678-1,682	—17
Mar	1,670	—	1,660-1,677	—20
May			1,674-1,678	—25
Lots: 250.				
COCOA				
Mar	675	670	668- 675	—12
May	688	684	684- 686	—10
Jul			664- —	—6
Sep	668	666	666- 668	—7
Dec			632- 636	—4
Mar			622- 626	—4
Lots: 60.				

New Issue
March 10, 1976

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

DM 100,000,000.-

7¼% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1976/1983

Offering price: 100%
Interest: 7¼% p. a., payable annually on March 1 of each year
Maturity: March 1, 1983
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

Deutsche Bank
Aktiengesellschaft

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. | Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. | Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft | Morgan Stanley International | Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) | Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. | A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc. | Badische Bank | Julius Baer International Limited
Banca Commerciale Italiana | Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft | Bank Mees & Hope N.V.
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V. | Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. | Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. | Banque Nationale de Paris | Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
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Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft | Compagnia Finanziaria Intermobiliare S.p.A. | Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG
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Crédit Lyonnais | Daiwa Europe N.V. | Den Danske Landmandsbank
Den Danske Provinsbank A/S | Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers | Delbrück & Co.
Den norske Creditbank | DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank | Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Dewaay & Associés International SCS | Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft | Euro-Pacific Finance Corporation Limited
European Banking Company Limited | First Chicago Limited | Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp. | Greenshields Incorporated | Hambros Bank Limited
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited | Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft | Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank | Kleinwort, Benson Limited | Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise | Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International | Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k. | Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) | Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lazard Frères et Cie | Lazard Frères & Co. | Lloyds Bank International Limited
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Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft | M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. | S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
J. B. Were & Son | Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale | Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
Wood Gundy Limited | | Yamaichi International (Europe) Ltd.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 9

(Continued from preceding page.)

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
46¾	43	SafewySir 2	8	116	47¾	46⅞	47¼	— ¼
15	8	SagaCp .07e	1	173	14¼	13½	13¾	— ⅛
45¾	33½	StJoMin 1.20	11	193	45	44¼	44¼	— ¾
13⅝	11	StJoLtP 1.12	7	8	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
33½	23⅝	StLSaF 2.50	16	12	31¾	31	31⅜	+ ½
12	10¼	StPaulS .96a		15	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	12	253	49⅞	48⅜	49⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	6⅛	Salant .24b	9	68	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅝	11½	SanDGs 1.20	13	160	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Sandrs Asso	20	796	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	7	12	8½	8¼	8¼	
37½	30¾	SFeInd 1.80	9	712	39¼	37⅞	38¾	+ 1½
10⅝	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		103	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅜
26	20⅞	SanFeInt .30	8	62	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	8	25	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
4½	3¼	Saul REst		202	4	3¾	3⅞	
9¾	8	SavEIP .50e	4	18	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅜	SavnEA 1.34		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
12⅞	11	SavEl pf1.28		7	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Sav A Stop		33	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
11¼	7½	SM VOMNDr .20	13	25	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
12¼	6⅞	SavinB Mch		90	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
8⅛	3¾	Saxon Ind	12	301	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		231	3½	3⅜	3½	
5¼	3	Schaefer Cp		37	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
56½	47½	SchergPl .88	20	539	51¾	50¼	50½	+ 1½
24	19½	SchlitzBr .68	20	377	21⅞	20⅝	21½	+ ⅞
83	70	Schlumb .80	18	619	72¼	70⅞	70⅞	— ¾
18⅝	11½	SCM Cp .70	7	146	17⅝	17¼	17½	
15⅞	11⅛	SCOA In .70	9	92	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅜	ScotLad .36	6	25	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
28½	18	ScotFet 1.08	13	115	29⅛	28¼	28¾	+ ¼
19⅝	15⅝	ScottFor .74	7	122	16¾	16	16⅝	— ⅜
22½	14½	ScottPap .68	12	1399	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
9¾	7⅜	Scottys .10	20	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	
17⅞	11¾	ScovillMfg 1		23	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
41	29½	Scovil pf2.50		10	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¾
6⅞	4¾	ScudDuoVt	10	21	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	8⅛	Scudd pf.83e		2	8½	8½	8½	
20¾	14½	Sea Cont .30	5	47	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
27⅜	20½	SeabCL 1.40	8	185	26⅝	26	26½	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅝	SeabWA .22t	8	109	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
31⅝	26⅝	Seagram .80	15	34	30	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅞	Seagrave	3	9	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	14	SealdPw .80	9	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17¼	13⅝	SearleG .52	9	701	15⅞	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
73⅝	63½	Sears 1.60a	29	749	73⅝	71½	73	+ 2
4⅛	2⅜	Seatrain Lin		547	4¼	4	4⅛	
27¾	22	Sedcolnc .18	6	83	23¾	23⅞	23½	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .12	4	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
16	11½	Servomt .66	9	81	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅛	Shakspre .32	13	19	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
15¾	12⅛	Shapell .10	11	19	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
52¾	47⅜	ShellOil 2.60	6	203	48¾	48⅛	48½	+ ⅜
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .56	6	77	13¾	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
51¼	39¾	ShellGl pf 3		2	49	49	49	— 1
19⅝	15⅞	ShlGl pf1.40		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
23	18¼	ShlGl pf1.35		4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	16	38	41	40	40½	— ¼
70	58½	Shr W pf4.40		z50	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	— ⅛
11¼	9⅝	SierrPac .92	9	48	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18	15⅜	Signal .90b	9	253	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
40½	34	Signal pf2.20		3	39	39	39	+ ½
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	5	396	35	34⅜	34⅞	+ ¾
7⅝	5	SimPrec .14	10	28	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
23½	19¼	Simm .88a	15	11	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
23⅝	15½	SimPat .40b	24	598	20¾	20	20⅝	
20	8¼	Singer .30p		477	18	17½	17½	
37⅝	24½	Singr pf3.50		16	35⅝	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
28	24⅝	Skaggs .50	16	32	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
71¼	66⅞	Skelly 1.60e	9	9	71¾	71	71	
12¾	7⅝	Skil Corp	32	15	11¼	11¼	11¼	
21½	16⅞	Skyline .24	71	179	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
13⅞	8⅛	SmithAO .60		41	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	26⅛	Smithint .36	7	112	30	29½	29⅝	— ¼
69½	58½	SmithKline 2	15	44	63½	62⅜	63¼	+ ¼
18¼	13	SmithTr .50	9	x24	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20	16⅝	Smucker .80	9	11	18¼	18	18	+ ⅛
16⅞	11	SolaBas .70	8	34	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
6⅛	3¼	Sonesta Int	2	30	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9⅝	8⅝	Sony Corp	35	3330	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
32½	27⅜	SooLin 2.35e	7	10	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
11¼	8¼	SOS Con .40	7	54	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
18	15⅜	SCarEG 1.52	8	145	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	14⅜	SoJerIn 1.56	8	4	15	15	15	— ¼
13¼	10¼	Soudwn .30r	6	23	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
25¼	22½	Sdwn pf1.80		x8	23	23	23	
14⅝	10⅝	SoestBk .40b	9	144	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
7	5	SoeasPS .89t	11	16	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
21⅞	19⅝	SoCalE 1.68	7	694	20¼	19⅞	20	+ ¼
16⅛	14¼	SouthCo 1.40	6	889	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
37½	31¼	SoInGE 2.40	9	9	36½	36¼	36¼	— ½
55¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.65	8	17	51¾	51	51½	+ ⅛
38⅛	32⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	10	3	36⅝	36½	36½	— ⅜
36¼	30	Sou Pac 2.24	13	431	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ½
62¼	50⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	11	168	59⅝	58⅝	58⅞	— ⅛
6	5½	Sou Ry pf.50		31	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
36½	27½	SoUnGs 1.76	8	10	32¼	31⅞	32	
26½	21½	Southld .40b	12	156	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
13⅝	8⅝	SwstFor .20	317	487	13⅛	12⅝	13	+ ⅜
25⅝	18¾	SwtFl pf1.50		45	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+ ½
13⅝	11½	SwstPSv .98	10	367	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Sparton .24a	5	23	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	10	24	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼
48	38½	SperryR .76	14	900	47½	46¼	47⅛	+ 1⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Sprague El		608	10⅞	12	12¾	+ 1½
14¼	10¼	Spring M .75	25	22	13⅛	12⅞	13¼	+ ½
29	20¾	SquarD 1.10	19	x175	28⅞	27	28⅛	+ 2
38⅞	30¾	Squibb .80	15	206	33⅝	32⅞	33	+ ½
54¾	43	StaleyMfg 2	63	61	54¼	53¼	54	+ 1
27½	24⅛	StaleyMf wi		23	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	21⅝	StPoor 1.92a		26	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	33¾	StBrand 1.14	16	300	36⅞	35¾	36	— ¼
50⅜	46	StdBr pf3.50		z90	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜	
49⅝	37¼	StBPaint .32	25	30	44½	43½	44½	+ 1
34	29⅛	StdOilCal 2	7	956	30¾	29⅞	30½	+ ⅜
47	41⅝	StOilInd 2.30	8	602	42⅞	42	42⅛	
79⅝	61½	StOilOh 1.36	19	71	65⅞	65¼	66	— ⅞
52	48	SO Oh pf3.75		z10	51¾	51¼	51¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	StdPress .40	28	65	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
7	5¼	StdPrud .66	38	x6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16	7	Standex .60	8	20	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	21	StanWk 1.04	12	32	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Stanray .60		9	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	16⅞	Starrett 1	7	x7	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅜	StaMut Inv		49	2	1⅞	2	
12	10⅝	StaMS 1.10a		14	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	11	256	106	104½	104½	— ½
7⅛	6⅝	Sterchl .48	11	4	8⅛	8	8	
21	16⅞	SterDrug .70	13	442	19⅞	19¼	17½	
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .41t	7	45	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
16	12⅝	Sterndnt .40	11	16	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
25	18⅛	StevensJ .80	11	494	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ 1⅛
30½	25⅜	StewWa 1.96	9	40	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
21¾	18¼	StokVC 1.20	6	29	19½	19⅛	19⅜	
62⅞	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	14	58⅝	56⅞	56⅞	— 1⅛
26⅝	15	StoneCon .60	7	17	24	23¾	24	+ ½
24⅝	21	StopShp 1.10	6	11	24	23¾	23¾	
24⅝	9	Storge Tech	8	540	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
22¼	15⅞	forerBdg 1	7	41	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛
14	10¼	StridRite .80	7	29	12⅞	12⅝	12½	
48⅛	39⅝	StuWor 1.32	9	25	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
74¼	64	StuWr pf85		2	72	71	72	+ ½
36	30½	StW pfA1.40		4	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ½
5⅝	3⅝	Suave Shoe	9	83	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
20	14⅝	SubProGs 1	7	12	16⅞	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
9	6⅝	SuCrest .30	4	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
18	11¾	Sun Chm .40		33	19½	18	19⅛	+ 1½
31⅛	25⅞	SunOil 1.12r	7	28	29	29⅛	28⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	31¾	Sun O pf2.25		130	33¾	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
282	20⅛	Sunbeam 1	13	208	28	27⅛	27¾	+ ¾
25⅝	17	Sundstrd .80	8	416	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
42⅞	35¾	Sunds pf3.50		5	43	43	43	+ ½
12¾	9⅛	SunshMg .36	17	90	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
29½	24⅛	SupVal 1.10	8	60	28	27⅛	27⅞	+ ½
203	16	SuprOil 1.80	10	36	166	162	162	— 2
7⅝	5⅛	SupmkG .20	22	41	6⅛	6	6⅛	
40¼	19	Superscpe	13	95	39	38¼	38½	
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		7	5	5	5	
17¾	10⅝	Swank .60e	9	161	16⅞	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
22½	16¼	Sybron 84	11	105	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅝
40¼	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		x7	40¾	40	40	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Systron Don	13	79	7⅝	7	7½	+ ¼

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75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅝	23¼	TaftBrd .80	10	5	26	25¼	26	
4⅝	1⅞	Talcott Nat		10	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ¼
10	6⅝	Talley .60	7	x141	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
12	8⅞	Talley pfB 1		60	11¾	11¼	11⅜	
19	1	TampEl 1.04	8	244	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
47⅞	36½	Tandy Corp	16	697	46	45½	45¾	+ ½
21¾	13½	Tandycrft	10	143	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅞
12¾	5⅞	Tappan .20		194	12⅛	11¾	11¾	
46⅛	18	Technicare	24	1071	38⅞	35½	36¾	— 2¼
7	5	Technicolr	10	42	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
19⅝	9¾	Technicon	16	519	13⅛	12¾	12¾	
60½	44¼	Tektronx .24	18	24	56¼	55½	56¼	+ 1⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Telecor .30	11	67	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
53¾	22½	Teledyn .32t	8	781	50⅛	49½	49½	— ⅜
85⅝	62	Teledyn pf6		14	83	79	79½	— 4½
11¼	5¼	Teleprmpt		1408	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1⅞	Telex Cp	14	373	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
29⅞	26½	Tenneco 1.76	7	1093	27	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
110¾	97¼	Tennc pf5.50		1	99	99	99	+ 1
18⅝	10⅞	TesoroPet 1	5	166	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	25⅝	Tesor pf2.16		102	27⅝	27	27	— ⅛
27	23⅝	Texaco 2	6	1736	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
38⅝	34⅝	TexComm 1	12	151	37¼	36⅞	37	— ¼
34⅞	28¾	TexETr 1.70	7	201	31⅞	31½	31⅞	+ ⅜
29⅞	27¾	TXET pf2.87		42	28	27¾	28	+ ¼
35⅝	29	TexGsT 1.88	7	41	33½	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
34	28½	TxGs pf1.50		1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
35⅝	28	Texsglf 1.20	10	104	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	
14⅝	11⅞	Texasind 1b	11	109	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
124	93⅛	TexInst 1	42	199	115⅝	113½	113⅝	— 1⅝
8¼	5⅛	Texas Intl	7	60	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅝	TexOGs .01b	8	173	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
20⅛	17	TxPoLd .35e	16	18	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅞	TexUtil 1.32	9	483	18¾	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Texfi Ind		27	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
27½	20⅛	Textron 1.10	11	x255	27½	26¾	27⅛	+ ½
32½	26⅛	Textr pf2.08		x15	33	32¾	32¾	+ ⅜
25⅞	19¼	Textr pf1.40		x164	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
17⅞	12⅝	Thiokol .70	6	56	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
42½	33	ThomBet .76	23	65	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	7⅝	Thomin .40b	20	54	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	ThomJW .50	10	12	11⅛	10½	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	6⅛	ThriftDg .40	13	84	8¼	8	8	
15⅝	12⅛	TI Corp 1	21	26	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
34⅛	28⅛	TidwatM .70	6	12	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
19½	13⅝	TigerInt .40	16	216	18⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
69½	62¾	TimeInc 2	14	110	64⅞	64	64⅛	— ⅜
23	18¼	TimeMir .60	15	37	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅜
53¾	36¾	Timkn 2.20a	10	95	52⅛	52¼	52⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	10½	Tish Rlty		71	12⅛	12	12	— ½
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14	7¾	Todd Shipyd		62	13⅝	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
25¼	22¾	TolEdis 2.12	7	164	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ⅜
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .40	9	42	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
8¼	6⅝	ToofRol .40b	23	31	8⅝	8	8	
27⅞	19½	TraneCo .96	10	57	26⅛	26	26½	— ⅜
35⅝	29¼	TranUn 1.60	20	38	33⅝	32½	33	+ ⅜
14⅝	7½	Trans W Air		344	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
16½	14⅛	TWA pf 2		8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	
11⅛	8¼	Transam .62	10	684	11⅛	10⅞	11	
82⅞	3⅜	TranInc 1.92		17	22	21⅞	21⅞	
11⅞	8⅛	Transco .80	5	52	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
10	8	Transcn .45	12	16	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	TranOhF .20	6	20	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
25	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	9	444	25⅛	25	25	+ 1
30⅝	25	Travlrs 1.08	13	687	31	29½	30½	+ 1⅛
36½	32¼	Travelr pf2		10	37¼	35⅞	37	+ 1⅛
11	6¾	TRE Corp		246	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	16½	TriCon 1.52e		75	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
32¼	29¼	TriCn pf2.50		1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
15⅛	10⅞	TriaInd .90	5	38	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
12½	6½	Trians Pac		7	10⅛	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
33	28⅞	TrinityInd 1	5	39	32	31½	31⅞	
30⅝	25	Tropican .20	25	26	28⅝	28	28½	+ ½
36¼	25¼	TRW In 1.20	12	1098	34½	34	34⅛	+ ⅛
83	65⅞	TRW pf4.40		68	79⅝	78⅝	79½	+ ¾
13½	2	TucsonG .96	8	255	13	12⅞	13	
15	10⅛	TwenCen .50	6	178	13⅜	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
17⅞	11½	TycoLb .20e	13	183	17⅛	16½	17	+ ¾
36⅝	20⅛	TylerCp .80	6	56	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅜

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75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	24⅝	UAL Inc .60		1094	25¼	24¾	24⅞	
24⅝	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	8	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
16⅛	10½	UGI Cp 1.40	7	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	27	UGI pf2.75		z250	28½	28	28½	+ ¼
14⅛	10⅛	UMC Ind 1	10	18	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
2⅝	1¼	UMET Tr		16	2⅛	2	2	
11¼	7⅝	Unarco .50	6	12	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
49	45	UniNV 2.92e	10	1	49	49	49	+ ⅜
10½	8½	UnBancp .84	9	55	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
100⅞	70½	U Camp 2.40	17	102	98⅞	98	98⅞	
76¾	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	12	955	75⅞	75	75⅝	+ 1⅞
7⅞	6⅛	Un Commrc		104	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	UnCorp .28e	29	195	9	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	10⅛	Un Elec 1.28	8	158	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
51½	44	UnEl pf4.50		z50	48¼	48⅛	48¼	— 1
39½	33	UnEl pf3.50		z110	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
28⅝	26¼	UnEl pf2.72		7	28	27⅝	27⅝	
6	5	Un Fidelity	9	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
47¾	40⅞	UnOCal 1.96	6	112	42½	41¾	41¾	— ½
62	52½	UOCa pf2.50		5	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
80½	76	UPacCp 2.80	12	174	79⅝	77⅝	77⅝	— 1⅛
14	10⅞	UnPac pf.47		4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Uniona Inc		72	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
10½	7¾	Uniroyal .50	12	553	9¾	9½	9½	
82¾	71	Uniryl pf 8		z280	79¼	79	79	
9⅝	5⅝	Unit Brands	11	54	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
11⅛	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
9	7⅛	UnitCp .72e		37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5½	U FinCal .20	6	62	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
19½	14	UGasP 1.32	5	.07	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
13¼	7¼	Un Guarnty	109	115	12⅛	11½	12	+ ¼
25½	22⅝	U Illum 2.32	6	11	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	9⅝	UnitInd .50	6	85	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Unitinn .10	6	39	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	9¾	UJerBk 1.04	7	11	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	UnitMM .80		107	16	15⅞	15⅞	
22⅞	13	Un Nuclr	23	223	19⅞	18⅞	19½	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	UnitPK Min		6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
13⅝	10⅛	UnitRefg .48	4	20	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
40⅝	32½	USFldG 2.48	16	43	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
19	15	USFoS .11e		22	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
22¾	16¼	USGyps 1.60	14	472	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
27	22½	USGy pf1.80		24	26	25½	26	+ 1
8¼	5¼	US Hom .16	24	144	7⅛	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	US Ind .20		4765	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	USLeasg .28	7	165	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	US Rltylnv		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
34¼	19⅝	US Shoe 1.05	11	403	33⅝	32⅛	33⅝	+ 1⅛N
85⅝	65	US Stl 2.80	8	1004	87	85¼	86⅞	+ 1⅛
27¼	19⅝	US Tobac 1	11	20	21	20¾	20¾	
60	45⅝	UnTech 2.30	8	348	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝	+ ⅛
139	113½	UnTech pf8		40	136	135	136	+ 1½
17	14⅛	UniTel 1.12	10	358	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	UniTel wt		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		37	22	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Unitrod .65e	16	140	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
45	31	Univar 1.68	7	4	40	39⅞	40	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Univar wi		7	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24½	18½	UnLeaf 1.12	6	38	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
12⅝	10	UOP		63	11½	10⅞	11	
48½	39¼	Upjohn .96	18	316	40¾	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅝
15⅝	1⅛	USLIFE .32	7	311	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ½
11⅝	9⅞	UslifeF .76a	11	11	10⅞		10⅞	
29½	24⅛	USM sfpf1.20	9	33	29	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅛
34½	27¾	USM pf2.10		3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ½
29	23	USM pf1.50		z100	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
56	46⅛	UtahInt 1a	11	399	49⅞	48½	48⅞	— ⅝
31	27⅛	UtahPL 2.40	9	60	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		8	30⅞	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅛
29⅝	.9⅛	UV Ind 1b	5	76	28⅞	28	28	— ⅛
35	24	UV In pf1.26		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅞

V

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18½	13⅝	Vallylnd .80	4	19	17⅝	16⅞	17	— ⅜
17¼	12	Varlan .20	14	175	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	15½	Veeder .80	22	26	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Vendo Co		38	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	VestSe .31e		4	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
31	20⅛	Vetco Offsh	7	290	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+ 1⅛
28⅛	23¾	VF Cp 1.10	10	110	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Viacom Int	14	177	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
7½	3⅞	Victor Comp		42	7¼	7	7⅛	
14⅝	12⅛	VaEPw 1.18	7	875	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
80½	72½	VE 72 pf7.72		z400	76¼	74⅞	76¼	+ ¼
78	67½	VaEP pf7.20		z200	74	74	74	— 1
56½	49	VaEP pf5		z230	50	49¾	50	— 1
38⅛	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		38	29⅝	29	29	— ¼
8⅝	4⅞	Vornado Inc	22	101	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅛
17⅞	11½	VSI Corp .68	8	10	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
42¼	30⅝	VulcMat 2	8	46	41¼	40⅞	41	+ ¼

W

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
48	42¾	WabR pf4.50		z20	45	45	45	+ 1
25⅝	18⅛	Wachova .76	9	9	23¼	23	23	+ ⅛
54	39½	Wach pf2.20		2	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Wach Rlty		44	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	12⅛	Walgreen 1	10	38	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
33¾	28⅝	WlkrA 1.40a	11	40	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus .60	10	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
18⅛	11½	WallMu .80a	8	x76	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
16⅝	12⅝	WalMart .08	25	163	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	10⅛	WangL .10	20	26	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
10⅝	8⅛	WardFd .47t	17	24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
12½	8⅛	Warnaco .80		x36	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
25	20⅛	Wrnc pf1.50		x1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	9	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	17½	WrnCom .60	44	295	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
47½	35	WrnC pf1.25		2	46⅛	46½	46½	+ ⅜
38½	30⅜	WarnerL .92	15	859	32¼	31¾	31⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	16⅛	Warn S 1.20	16	16	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	+ ½
20	18⅛	WashGs 1.88	10	x5	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
15	10⅛	WashNat .80	7	8	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
17½	10¾	WashStl 1	11	17	17	16¾	16¾	
22½	19½	WasWat 1.56	8	r1	20½	20¾	20¾	
9¾	6⅞	Waste Mgmt	10	125	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	25	WatkinJ .32	14	19	33½	33	33	+ ½
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	16	x7	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ 1
7	4	Wean Unit	5	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
18¾	10⅞	Wee pf2.52k		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
9	5½	Weathrd .40	12	31	8¼	8	8¼	
5⅝	3¼	Webb Del E	17	360	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	6¼	WeilMcL .60	44	43	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅞	19⅝	WelsMkt .72	8	6	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
20¼	15⅝	WellFgo .96	7	118	19⅝	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
8⅛	5⅝	WelFM .05e		22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅝	10	WescoF .70	8	4	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
25⅝	21¾	WstctTr 1.80	8	2	24¾	24	24¾	
56	47½	WPP pf4.50		z440	53	52¾	52¾	— ¾
41	35	WstPtPep 2	9	40	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	38	176	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22¾	17¾	WnBnc 1.40	6	276	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
15½	11⅜	WnNoA .28r	4	72	12½	12	12	— ½
10⅞	6	Wn Pac Ind	12	253	13⅛	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	12¾	WnPubl .80b	7	20	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
17⅛	15⅝	WUnion 1.40	8	137	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
55	45	WnUn pf4.90		1	52	52	52	
18⅛	13	WestgEl .97	9	2297	17¾	17⅛	17¼	
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	18	452	45⅝	44½	45⅝	+ ¾
24	16⅛	Weybrg 1.28	11	72	24⅛	23⅞	24½	+ ⅜
45⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	28	1300	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	+ ⅞
65	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		301	60½	60	60½	+ ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	WhelFr .40e	12	72	21⅞	21½	21⅞	
23½	6⅛	WheelPit Stl		55	23⅛	22½	22½	— ¼
34¾	24⅝	Whirlpol .80	20	708	32¾	32	32½	+ 1¼
25⅝	18½	WhitCon .90	6	592	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅞
9⅛	6⅛	White Mot		128	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	Whittaker	45	3209	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Wickes .50r		242	12	11½	12	+ ⅜
6⅝	4	WlebdtSt .28	12	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
29	24⅝	WilmsCos 1	5	270	27⅛	26⅞	27¼	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .10e	10	25	7⅛	7	7	
41⅝	38⅝	WinnDx 1.44	15	x17	40⅝	40⅛	40½	— ⅜
9½	5⅛	Winnebago		396	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
30	25½	WiscEl 1.92	10	73	27¼	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
19⅝	7	WisGas 1.70	9	38	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
28⅛	25⅝	WisG pf2.55		3	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ½
18⅛	16⅛	WiscPS 1.38	8	16	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
29½	20½	Wilco 1.20	12	91	28⅝	27¾	28⅜	+ 1¼
72	51½	Witco pf2.65		2	71	71	71	— ¼
6⅝	3⅞	WolvrW .05e	23	103	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
19½	13	Wometco .60	9	.0	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .07e	4	52	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
19½	13⅝	Woods Pet	6	5	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
25⅞	21¾	Wolwth 1.20	9	255	23⅝	23⅛	23½	+ ½
38	32⅝	Wolw pf2.20		17	34⅜	34	34¼	— ⅛
6¼	4	World Airw	8	33	5⅛	5½	5½	
71⅞	65	Wrigly 2.40a	9	x16	65½	64⅝	64⅝	
9½	5¾	Wurlitzr .05e	57	9	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅞	2⅝	Wyly Corp		144	6¼	6	6	— ⅛

X

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅞	50⅞	XeroxCp 1	21	1564	65⅝	64⅞	65¼	+ 1
11¾	7½	Xtra Inc	90	16	10⅝	10½	10¾	+ ⅛

Y

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10⅛	6¼	Yates Ind		39	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛

Z

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅞	21	ZaleCorp .80	9	49	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	59	12½	12⅛	12½	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Zayre Corp	825	131	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
38⅛	23⅝	ZenithRad 1	28	632	39⅛	37¾	38¼	+ 1⅛
14	9⅝	Zurn Ind .32	12	335	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 9

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅛	4⅝	AAV Cos .28	6	12	9⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
2	1	Acme Haml	75	1	1½	1½	1½	
2⅝	3⅛	Acme Prec	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Action .16a	8	31	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ¼
6⅝	2	Adam Russl	14	30	5⅝	5	5	— ¼
1¼	15-16	ADM Indust		1	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
12⅞	9⅞	AdobeOil .16	61	70	11½	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
6⅞	4	A&EPlast P	7	88	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
2	1	Aegis Corp	10	53	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
6¾	4⅛	AeroFlo .15e	5	35	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅜
3½	1⅝	Aeronca Inc	16	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	1½	AffilCap .05t		6	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
⅝	9-16	Affil Cap wt		12	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ 1-16
8⅛	4⅝	Affil Hsp .24	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
10⅝	6⅛	Affil Pub .48	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	After Six .16	6	7	5	4⅝	4⅝	
3	1¾	AIC Photo		7	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Aiken Ind	18	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	6⅝	AirpxEl .40e	9	9	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
16⅝	10¼	Alan Wood		1	14	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	4⅝	Alaska Airl	4	26	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅝	Alba Weldn	7	13	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
9¾	6⅛	Alcolac .15e	8	2	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅛	4½	Alleghy Airl		42	6½	6¼	6½	
3⅝	1⅝	AllegA wtG		2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	Alleg Cp wt		17	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
2	1	AlldArt Ind		23	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
23⅛	18⅛	AlldThr 1.40	7	18	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
1⅞	1	Alpha Ind		93	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Altamil Cp	6	11	5	5	5	
2	11-16	Altec Corp	16	38	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
15-16	¼	Altec Cp wt		34	⅝	9-16	⅝	
7⅞	4	Altec Crp pf		2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	8⅛	AlterFds .50	7	3	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
48¼	43½	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	44½	44½	44½	— ½
10⅞	7⅝	AMAX wt		32	9⅞	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
¾	¼	AHessLL wt		86	5-16	¼	5-16	+ 1-16
4⅛	2½	Am Agroncs		8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ¼
10⅛	8	AmBusP .26	13	4	10	9¾	9¾	
11¼	8¼	A GarPd .34	7	69	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	AmInt Pict	5	48	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅞	A Israel .26r	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	14⅝	AMaizeA .48	5	37	15	15	15	
15⅝	13⅝	AMaizeB .48	4	9	14⅝	14	14⅝	
51⅝	36	Am Mf 2.70e	6	2	49¼	47¼	49¼	+ ½
6½	3⅝	AmMot Inns		57	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
34	30	AmPetrof 2	8	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
2⅛	15-16	Am Plan Cp		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	A Precs .08a	7	37	8	7⅞	8	
7	3⅝	A SafEq .10t	8	16	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
85	70¼	AmSci Eng	21	827	13⅝	12¾	13½	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅛	AmTech Ind	350	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
3	1⅝	AmTrain Sv	19	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	9	AmUtilS .32		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	AMJC Cp	18	77	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
5½	3¼	AndreR .28e	11	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
3⅞	2⅝	AngloC .10a	9	85	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
6⅛	3⅛	Anken .03	10	10	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Anthony .10t	6	80	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	⅝	Applid Data		1	8	8	8	
7¼	4⅞	Artz CL .10e		16	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
6	4⅝	ArzCol pf.48		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅝	Armac Ent		7	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	11⅛	ArminCp .12	7	104	18¼	17⅝	18	+ ½
6⅝	5⅛	Arrow Elect	7	27	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
5½	4	Arundel		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12¼	7¼	Arwood .40a	5	x49	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
10½	7⅝	Asamera .35	7	33	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	9	AshlOC .28a	8	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Askin Svc	7	92	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	8⅝	Aspro .50a	6	7	10⅝	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
4	2⅛	Astrex Inc	64	4	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Atalanta	5	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Atco Ind	69	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅞	ATI Inc		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¾	⅜	Atl Richf wt		18	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
6⅜	4⅝	AtlCMB .49e	12	72	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Atlas Cp wt		73	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16½	10⅛	Augatinc .15	18	11	16	15½	15½	
16⅝	11⅝	Austral Oil	18	36	13½	13	13⅝	— ⅜
11	7	Auto Train	15	23	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
5	2⅝	Auto Bldg		4	4⅛	4	4	
9½	2⅝	Automat Rad	72	63	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	AutmSvc .30	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	AVC Cp .28e	3	x12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4	2	AVEMC .07	8	12	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	21	Avondal 1.20	15	16	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	AVX Corp	5	51	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Aydin Cp	5	24	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛

B

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10	6	BadgrMt .60	10	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
33	15⅝	BaldorEl .20	9	34	10⅞	11⅛	12	+ ⅛
6	5	BaldwS .32a		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅝	BanFd 1.10a		2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	BangPun wt		34	1	1	1	
9⅛	6¾	BanstrCH Lt	18	91	9	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Banner .06	6	9	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
3	1¾	Barclay .04	79	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	BarcoCa .12	8	10	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Barnes Eng		15	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	6⅝	Barnwel Ind	32	4	7⅝	7¾	7⅝	
9¾	4⅛	Barry R .24t	10	84	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
6⅞	5⅛	BarryWr .40	7	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
1¼	½	Bartell Med		10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅛	2½	Barth Sp .20	11	x2	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Bartons Cdy		2	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Baruch Fost	29	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	1½	Barwick ET		34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	2	Bell Ind .08	9	32	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	BelsctR .06t	19	6	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
⅞	¼	BenStMg wt		5	½	½	½	— 1-16
6	3⅝	Benrus Crp	7	87	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
4	2⅛	Berg Ent		20	4	4	4	
10⅝	4⅝	Berg Bruns	17	373	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	— 1
82⅝	10	Brg.B pf1.15		40	22	20½	20⅞	— 1
2⅞	1⅝	BernzOma		30	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Bertea .21	7	47	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	BervenC .12		10	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
4	3⅛	BethCp .10e	9	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Beverly Ent	27	34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	BicPen .36	12	21	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
39½	24⅝	Big Ber 1.32	6	5	29	29	29	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	BigDad .20e	7	26	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	BigVSup .20	5	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅝	11	BinkMf .60a	7	4	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
16⅞	11¾	BinnySm .72	7	3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Blount .10e	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Bluebird Inc	6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅛	Bodin Ap .40	11	35	8½	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	BoltBer .20		23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	9½	Bowne .24	9	25	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
19¼	15	BowVall .10	66	17	17½	17	17½	— ⅛
17⅛	10¼	BradRa .10e	7	106	15¾	14½	15	+ ½
14⅝	7⅝	BradldC .20	13	54	10⅝	10⅛	10	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	BraniffAr wt		14	10⅝	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
13	11	Brascan A 1	4	89	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
20⅛	15	BraunEn .60	11	11	20	20	20	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Breeze Corp		6	3½	3½	3½	
18⅝	15⅝	BrewerC .80	11	8	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	BroDart Ind	7	20	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
14⅞	9	BrooksP .28	5	13	12⅝	12⅛	12¾	+ ⅛
4⅛	2¼	BrownCo wt		26	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅛	12	BrnF B .52b	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
5	4⅝	BrwnF pf.40		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	9-16	BRT RI .30r		4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
3	2⅛	Buehler Cp	8	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—
5	3	Bulldex Inc	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12¾	Bundy 1.08	9	9	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
5⅛	3⅛	Burgess Ind	8	24	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
12	9⅝	BurnsInt .60	8	25	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
12⅞	8	ButlerInt .50	5	97	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ⅝
30¼	18⅝	Buttes G Oil	6	374	26¾	25½	26⅛	+ ¾

C

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	8½	Cablcom Gn	8	52	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	4⅛	CagleA .05e	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	12⅛	Caldor .25	11	80	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Calcomp		22	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	6	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15	10¼	Cal PrtCm 1	15	7	14	14	14	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Camco Inc	7	6	8	8	8	
4⅝	3 5-16	CaChbA .25a		11	4 7-16	4 5-16	4⅝	
14	10⅝	Campin .40b	5	7	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	CdnExp GO	11	11	3 7-16	3⅝	3⅝	
6½	4⅞	Cdn Homsid	17	20	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5	3 15-16	CdnMarc .20	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— 1-16
6⅝	5¼	Cdn Merrill	21	4	6½	6½	6½	
12⅞	9⅞	CdnOcc .50c	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ¼
3⅝	2¼	Canoga .10e	15	23	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
3½	1	Copehart Co		30	3⅛	3	3	
4	2⅛	CapitlFd .16		x9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
23½	17¼	Carbon .60a	5	70	22½	21⅝	22¼	+ ¼
7⅞	5⅛	Caressa .30	7	52	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
75	64	Carnat 1.40	15	31	70⅞	70¼	70¾	+ ¾
13¼	11¾	CaroPipl 1	7	x1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
59	53	CaroPL pf 5		z100	58	58	58	+ 1
½	⅛	Carr wt		33	⅝	⅝	⅝	
5⅝	2	Carrols Dev		217	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Castle AM 1	4	12	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
2¼	1½	Castleton In	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12½	9⅝	Cavitrn .10e	10	35	11⅝	11½	11½	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅞	CelluCraft	17	21	2	1⅞	2	
38⅝	34⅝	CenM pf3.50		z20	37	37	37	— ½
5⅝	4¼	CentSec .35e		19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
8⅛	4	Cenvill Com		1	8	8	8	
19⅝	19	CenM pf2.25		183	19⅝	19	19	
2⅛	1⅛	Certified Cp		5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅛	Certron Cp		47	1⅛	15-16	1⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	ChadMill .40	15	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Champ Hom		384	6¼	5⅞	6	— ⅛
6½	3½	Chartr Med	7	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
9	6⅝	CHB Food	5	8	9	9	9	
7	4⅛	CHC Cp .30t	4	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
20¼	15⅝	ChiRivl 1.60	13	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
10	8¼	Chieftn Dev	28	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅝	Child World	16	23	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
3	1¼	Christian Co	13	34	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
6½	4¼	Cinema Flv	11	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Cinerama		4	2	2	2	
7⅝	5¼	Circle K .32	6	x497	7	6⅝	6⅝	
7¾	4⅛	Citation .40		2	6⅛	6½	6½	+ ⅛
1½	½	Citiz Finl		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅞	7⅛	CityGsFl .60	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
17⅛	8⅛	CK Pet .05e	10	97	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	ClarkC .10e	9	21	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
12¼	8	Clark Gr .30	9	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
10	6⅞	Clarkson .16	7	61	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅜
4½	3⅛	Clarostat	16	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Clopay .12e	356	14	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	CMI Corp	6	548	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	22⅞	Coachm .20e	11	47	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+ ½
6⅝	3⅝	CoffMat .15r	16	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1½	15-16	Cohen Hatfd		35	1½	1⅜	1½	
3⅝	2	Cohulnc .12t	16	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	ColeNat .60	9	8	12⅝	12	12	— ¼
19½	12⅝	Coleman .32	22	86	19⅝	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Colon Coml		9	4	4	4	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	ColwelC .28	11	12	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	13	Cmbustn Eq	10	149	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	33¾	Cominco 3e	9	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Com Grp .14	5	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	10⅛	ComAll .30a	8	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	ComMtl .60	5	7	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Comdor BM		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅞	6⅝	CoPsycC .20	8	12	10⅛	10	10⅛	
20	16⅝	ComPS 1.62	8	187	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
6¼	4	Compo Ind		20	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	CompuDyn	11	12	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3	11-16	Comput Inst		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2¼	⅞	Comput Inv		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12½	6⅝	Conchem .40	40	3	11⅞	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	4⅝	Concrd Fab	5	75	15⅝	14⅝	15	
10⅛	5⅝	Condec Crp	4	53	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	Connlly Con	6	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Conroy .05e		8	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
8⅞	6¼	Con Oil Gas	9	320	8⅝	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Cons Ref .60	12	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	3½	Consyne Cp	11	96	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Cont Mater		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9-16	5-16	Cont Tel wt		15	½	½	½	
20¼	15⅝	Cook Ind .48	4	45	20	19⅝	20	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	CookPV .40	7	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
5⅛	2½	Cooper Jar		23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Cordon Intl		12	4	3⅝	3⅝	
11¼	9	Core Labs	8	9	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	Corenco .80		1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅝	19⅝	CorrBlk 1.20	10	45	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ½
3⅞	1⅝	Cosco Inc		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Cott Corp	6	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1	⅛	CottCorp wt		100	1	15-16	1	+ 1-16
19	13	CoxCbl Com	28	50	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
14⅛	8⅝	Craig .05e	9	239	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	CramrE .13t	600	46	6¼	5⅝	6	— ⅛
16	12	Crompton		1	15	15	15	— ⅛
36½	31	Cross AT .92	14	32	36⅛	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅝
9⅝	6⅝	CrowlyM .40	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
25	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	1	24	24	24	
9⅝	6⅝	CRS Des .12	6	33	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	CrutcR .55e	6	63	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅛	7⅞	CrystlO .40e		42	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	CSE Cp .40	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13	6⅝	Cubic Cp .22	11	108	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ½
4	1½	Curtis Math	19	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛

D

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6	3⅝	Damson Oil	24	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
20	12⅝	Danieln .14	8	16	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
43½	32⅝	Data Dcumt	7	3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Dataprod	12	315	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7	5½	DayMin .10e		33	7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
15-16	⅝	DCL Inc		7	⅝	11-16	¾	+ 1-16
13⅛	9⅝	Del Labs .28	8	24	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	7-16	DeltaCp Am		2	1	1	1	
10⅝	7	Den Tal Ez	11	30	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Deslancr Jw		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	8	29	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	Diebold VC		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Digicon Inc	7	43	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	16⅝	DillardSt .40	7	2	19	18⅞	19	
1⅞	11-16	Diodes Inc		23	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	DisFab .05e	10	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
16	12	Diversey .56	6	x762	13⅝	12	12½	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Dixilyn .20e	4	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
37⅝	22⅝	Dome Petrl	11	9	35⅝	34⅝	35⅝	+ ⅝
26	20	Domtar 1.60	11	2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	9	Donkeny .30	5	97	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	DowneyS .40	5	4	13½	13⅝	13½	+ ⅛
18¼	16	DrexUtl 1.20		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
9½	6⅛	Driver Harr		13	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
14	10	DrgFair .40	7	11	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	7	DupixFd .80	5	39	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
9⅝	5⅝	Dur Tst .25b	9	17	8	7⅝	8	
4⅝	2⅝	Dynictn .06e	9	36	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	10	163	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Dynell .14t	20	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛

E

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅛	6⅝	EriScheb .40	12	x20	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
17½	13⅝	EarthRes 1	7	66	17	16⅝	16⅝	
33⅝	30⅝	EasonO .10t	16	8	33½	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
22½	17	EstrnC 1.40a	7	6	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	
6	3¼	EazorEx .20	7	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10¼	6	Ecodyne	11	16	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
35⅝	22½	Edgiton .50r	7	20	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	+ ½
4¾	2¼	Edmos Cp		35	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Edo Corp	8	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Edwrds .40a	6	31	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
7½	3¼	EganW .20	6	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	EnrnhPh .10	9	10	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ElcorCh .02e	9	46	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4½	El Hose .40	15	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	ElAudD .21t		9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	9½	Electrog .80	8	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assist	11	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	ElecEng .36	7	13	15¼	15	15	+ ½
16	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	14	6	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
14¼	10⅛	ELT .10e	10	87	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅝
8½	6½	ErnstEC .48	5	8	8⅝	8	8⅝	
2⅝	1½	Ero Ind	27	20	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Espey Mfg	14	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	EsqRad .30e	6	39	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .30	7	30	8	7⅝	7⅝	
3	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9	7⅝	EvanAr .10r	8	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
5⅝	3½	Execufn .23t	12	5	5½	5½	5½	

F

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	7	28	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Fablen .40	13	6	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	10⅝	FabriCtr .12	9	64	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Fabrics Nat	13	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
3	1¼	FairTex Mil		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	FairmC .14e	12	3	4	4	4	
39⅝	28⅝	FalconS .80	5	46	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	14	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅞	1⅛	Fash Fabric		55	2½	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅝	FayDrg .06e	10	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅛	2	FDI Inc .01e		14	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅛	Fed Resrces		215	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	8	Felmnt .24e	26	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Felsway .32	7	42	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5⅝	3½	Fidelco Grb		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	15-16	Fields Plast		16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Film Cp Am		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Filmways	9	166	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	FinGen .36b	8	x11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	FinGnA .36b		x2	7⅝	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6½	5½	FtConn .80e	9	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
1½	½	Fst Rlty Inv		8	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	
8⅝	5⅝	FstSLSh .12		6	7⅝	7⅝		
4⅝	3⅛	Fstmark .24		4	3⅝	3¼		
17	9⅝	FischrP .48	12	82	15⅝	15½		
16⅝	13⅝	FitchbG 1.38	8	2	15⅝	15⅝		
2⅝	1⅝	Flags Ind		1	2	2		
6⅝	2⅝	Flagstaff	8	10	5⅝	5⅝		
20⅛	15⅝	Flight Safty	9	3	19⅝	19½		
1⅝	11-16	Flock Ind		7	1½	1⅝		
4⅛	1⅞	Fla Capital	6	14	3⅝	3		
3⅝	2⅝	FlaRck .10e	60	15	3⅝	3⅝		
16	9⅝	Flowers .36	7	11	15¼	14⅝		
35⅝	23⅝	FlukeJ .72t	11	19	33¼	33		
18⅝	13⅝	Fly Dia Oil	6	166	18	16⅝		
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .15e	4	2	4⅝	4⅝		
8⅝	7⅝	FooteM .25e	7	3	8⅝	8⅝		
30⅝	28	Foote pf2.20		1	29⅝	29⅝		
91⅝	72⅝	FordCan 5a	7	z150	90	90		
6⅝	4	Forest City		4	6⅝	6⅝		
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	10	7	4	3⅝		
13⅝	6⅝	FoxStaP .40	10	11	11	11		
2⅝	1⅝	Franklin RI		9	2⅝	2⅝		
10⅝	6⅝	FrankMo .32	9	21	10⅝	9⅝		
21⅝	17½	FresnIllo .40	9	46	21⅝	21⅛		
5⅝	3½	Friedm .16a	4	6	5⅝	5		
3	1½	Friend Frst	14	16	2⅝	2⅝		
5½	3⅝	Frier Ind		5	5	5		
10½	8½	Frigitmp .50	9	7	9⅝	9⅝		
17⅝	12⅝	Frisitronic	23	26	13½	12⅝		
11⅝	7⅝	Frischs .30b	6	31	10	9⅝		
8	5⅝	Frontier Air	8	36	7⅝	7⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	FrontAir wt		6	3⅝	3⅝		

G

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅝	5⅝	Gabriel .30	7	4	10	10		
7½	4	Galaxy Cpl	11	5	6⅝	6⅝		
18⅝	7	Garan .44a	7	31	10⅝	10		
3⅝	1⅝	Gaylord Nat		18	2⅝	2⅝		
34	25⅝	Gearhart .48	8	32	31⅝	30⅝		
4	1⅝	G Hosewar	7	20	3⅝	3⅝		
2¼	1⅛	Gen Recrat	10	22	1⅝	1⅝		
4⅝	1⅝	Gen Resrch	5	8	3⅝	3⅝		
1¼	⅝	Gen Resrcs		3	1⅝	1⅝		
3⅝	1½	Genge Inc	9	6	3	2⅝		
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	10	12	1⅝	1⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Geon Ind		389	3⅝	2⅝		
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .40	81	124	8⅝			
4	1¼	GIT Rlt Mtg	5	2	2⅝	2⅝		
6½	2½	Gladding Cp		121	5⅝	5⅝		
5⅝	2⅝	Glasrock Pr	47	4	4⅝	4⅝		
45⅝	27⅝	Glatfelter 2	7	34	46½	45⅝		
5⅝	3⅝	Glen Ger .16	45	4	4⅝	4⅝		
15⅝	10⅝	Globelnd .50	6	17	14⅝	14		
12⅝	9½	Glosser .30	6	7	12	11⅝		
14½	8⅝	Gloucstr En	5	4	13	13		
7	5⅛	Glover .10e	16	1	5⅛	5⅛		
16⅝	12½	Golden Cycl		13	15⅝	15⅝		
9⅝	4⅝	GoldnW .10e	11	4	8⅝	8⅝		
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield Cp	19	131	1⅝	1⅝		
6⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		57	5⅝	5⅝		
5⅛	3⅝	GorinSt .10e	7	1	4⅝			
1⅝	11-16	GouldInc wt		17	13-16			
4⅝	3	GouldIT .43e		x5	3⅝	3½		
9	6¼	GrandA .15e	11	x5	8⅝	8⅝		
10⅝	6⅝	GrandCH .30	6	12	10⅝	10		
5⅝	2⅝	Gt Am Ind	5	8	4⅝	4⅝		
3⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		93	3⅝	3⅝		
37⅝	28⅝	Gt Lk Ch .20	30	49	37⅝	36⅝		
4⅝	4	GtScotS .10r	9	2	4½	4½		
4⅝	2⅝	Greenman	6	33	3⅝	3⅝		
4½	2⅝	Grwhd C	28	42	4⅝	4⅝		
8⅝	5	GRI Cp .40	5	34	7⅝	6⅝		
16	13⅝	Grled 1.15e		8	15⅝	15⅝		
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .96	9	5	12	11⅝		
8⅝	6⅝	Grow C .32b	9	8	7⅝	7⅝		
3⅛	1⅝	Gruen Ind		38	2⅝	2⅝		
1⅝	1⅛	GSC En .42c	18	2	1⅝	1⅝		
2	⅝	GTI Corp		39	1⅝	1⅝		
7⅝	4⅝	GuardCh .40	21	x3	7⅝	7⅝		
7⅝	5⅝	Guilford .20	6	13	7	6⅝		
32⅝	27	GlfOilCan 1	9	4	31⅝	31⅝		
7⅝	3⅝	Glistrm LD		3	6⅝	6⅝		

H

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅝	¾	Halco Prod		10	1⅝	1⅝		
9⅝	4⅝	HallsMot .46	6	39	9	8⅝		
5⅝	3⅝	HampD .15e	5	6	5⅝	5⅝		
7⅝	3⅝	Hampln Ind	6	26	7	6⅝		
13⅝	7⅝	Hanovr Petr	27	1	13⅝	13⅝		
12⅝	8⅝	HanvrSh .35	5	1	12	12		
4	2⅝	HanvrSq Rlt		1	3⅝	3⅝		
27⅝	17	Harland .22	13	12	20	20		
26⅝	14⅝	Harlem .30b	8	50	25⅝	25		
14⅝	10⅝	HartzM .10e	15	37	13⅝	13⅝		
1⅝	¾	Harvey Grp		14	1	15-16		
8⅝	6⅝	Hasting .40a	8	3	8⅝	8⅝		
4⅝	3⅝	HawaiA .10r	16	7	3⅝	3⅝		
10⅝	5⅝	Health Chm	9	7	9⅝	9⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Heinick .05e	12	87	3⅝	3		
2¼	1⅛	Helfmn Mtg		23	1⅝	1⅝		
14⅝	9⅝	Her Mai .48	6	20	14⅝	13⅝		
4⅝	3⅝	HIG Unc .15t	6	10	4⅝	4⅝		
8⅝	6⅝	HiShear .27e	15	4	7	7		
5	3⅝	Highlnd Cpo		4	4⅝	4⅝		
5⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	7	5	5⅝	5⅝		
13⅝	9⅝	Hipotnic .20	16	36	13	12⅝		
33	27½	Hoing A 1.80	14	11	33	32⅝		
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	3	23	2⅝	2⅝		
34⅝	26⅝	HomeOA .50	10	1	33⅝	33⅝		
7⅝	4⅝	Horn Hardrt		15	5⅝	5⅝		
8⅝	5⅝	HospM .56e	9	2	7⅝	7⅝		
5-16	5-32	HospMtg wt		33	3-16	3-16		
11⅝	7⅝	Hosp Mtr In	21	26	9⅝	9⅝		
13⅝	11⅝	Hotelin 1.40	10	13	13⅝	13⅝		
7½	4⅝	HousRon .30	9	6	7⅝	7⅝		
7⅝	5	House VI .32	8	31	6⅝	6⅝		
40	32⅝	HoustOIM 1	18	681	40⅝	39⅝		
6½	3⅝	Howell .05e	4	87	6⅝	6⅝		
37	28⅝	HubelB 1.40	10	15	34⅝	34⅝		
5⅝	4	HuckMfg .20	4	4	5	5		
41⅝	33⅝	HudB O 1.40	11	2	39	38⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Hudson Gen		46	3⅝	2⅝		
9⅝	6	Huffman .40		3	8⅝	8⅝		
3	2	HuntHlf .05c	5	4	3	3		
22⅝	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	27	21⅝	20⅝		
5⅝	4	Hycel Inc	31	27	5⅝	4⅝		
31⅝	24⅝	HygradFd 1	6	39	30⅝	30⅝		

I

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2⅝	ICH Cp .32t	10	1	3⅝	3⅝		
10⅝	7⅝	ICM R 1.29e	15	16	9⅝	8⅝		
8⅝	5⅝	IMC Mg .20	6	3	7⅝	7⅝		
8	6⅝	ImpCh .22e	9	5	7⅝	7⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Inper Ind		6	2⅝	2⅝		
25⅝	22⅝	ImpOil A .80	12	275	23⅝	23⅝		
15⅝	9	Incoterm A	10	7270	15⅝	14		
2⅝	1⅝	IndianHd wt		27	2⅝	1⅝		
3⅝	2⅝	IntilghtSvc	6	27	2⅝	2⅝		
3⅝	2⅝	Inlex Corp		2	2⅝	2⅝		
5⅝	3⅝	Instron .20		1	5⅝	5⅝		
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		2480	1⅝	1⅝		
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		117	17	15⅝		
4⅝	2⅝	Intrmedco	7	18	4⅝	4⅝		
10⅝	5⅝	IntlAlum .30	8	34	11⅝	10⅝		
1⅝	1⅝	Intl Badonr	15	106	1⅝	1⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Intl Foodsvc		2	2⅝	2⅝		
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	20	2⅝	2⅝		
11⅝	8	IntGenIn .70	4	4	11⅝	10⅝		
3⅝	1⅝	Int Proteins		5	2⅝	2⅝		
5⅝	4⅝	IntSeaw .05e	14	6	5⅝	5⅝		
4⅝	1⅝	Int Stretch		27	3⅝	3		
36	29	IntSyCon .25	8	27	29⅝	28⅝		
1⅝	⅝	Interphoto		18	1⅝	1⅝		
13⅝	9⅝	Interpool	6	20	11⅝	11⅝		
11⅝	5	Interway Cp		40	9⅝	8⅝		
2⅝	1	Investm Fla		19	2⅝	2⅝		
14⅝	9⅝	InvDivers A	8	31	13⅝	13⅝		
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	48	3⅝	3⅝		
5⅝	4	InvestRlt Tr		4	5	4⅝		
16⅝	10	Ionics Inc	17	1	16	16		
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16	10	1	8⅝	8⅝		
6⅝	3⅝	Irvinind .16t	7	13	5⅝	5⅝		
4⅝	3⅝	ISC Finl .30	17	2	4⅝	4⅝		
7⅝	6⅝	IsraID 1.29e		1	7⅝	7⅝		
1⅝	⅝	ITI Corp	28	1	1⅝	1⅝		

J

75/76 High	75/76 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅝	8⅝	Jaclyn .36a	4	1	10⅝	10⅝		
10⅝	9⅝	Jacobs .36e	4	8	9⅝	9⅝		
8	4⅝	Jamswy 1.1t	9	18	7⅝	7⅝		
12⅝	8⅝	Jeannet .20b	6	18	12	11⅝		
4⅝	2	Jetronic Ind	10	100	5	4⅝		
20⅝	15⅝	John Pd .30	14	13	20	19⅝		

(Continued on next page.)

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

$200,000,000

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

8⅜% Debentures. due March 1, 2001

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

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Bache Halsey Stuart Inc. — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated

Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lazard Frères & Co.

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New Court Securities Corporation — Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Svenska Handelsbanken — UBS-DB Corporation — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — A. E. Ames & Co. Incorporated

Daiwa Securities America Inc. — Dominion Securities Harris & Partners Inc. — Greenshields & Co Inc

The Nikko Securities Co. International, Inc. — Nomura Securities International, Inc. — Wood Gundy Incorporated — Yamaichi International (America), Inc.

March 10, 1976

Sumitomo & East Asia Limited

Sumitomo & East Asia Limited of 4410 Connaught Centre, Hong Kong, announces that it has no office in Rome nor any authorised agents whatsoever in Europe and requests that any institution being approached for financial transactions by anyone purporting to act on behalf of Sumitomo & East Asia Limited should immediately inform the Managing Director of this Company by Telex HX 75300.

Currency Rates

March 9, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-b[ank for]eign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major cu[rrencies] in the national currencies of each of the following financial [centers]. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss
Amsterdam	2.6835	5.2390	104.40*	58.29*	33.59y	—	6.8190*	104.0
Brussels (c)	39.37	78.73	15.315	8.6885	4.931*	14.6685	—	15.23
Frankfurt	2.5690	4.9920	—	58.73*	3.320x	95.80*	6.530*	99.5
London (z)	1.9405	—	4.99	8.79	1.547	5.206	76.29	5.006
Milan	798.50	1554.90	310.50	176.295	—	297.70	20.2850	309.4
Paris	4.5285	8.8300	176.260*	—	5.6800x	168.850*	11.5850*	175.60
Zurich	2.5793	5.0054	100.79*	56.98*	0.3338*	96.17*	6.58*	—

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.1810; Escu[do] ... Israeli £: 7.38; Peseta: 66.835; Schilling: 18.45; Sw. krona: 4.39625; Ye[n] ... Belgian financial franc: 40.435; Canadian $: 0.9465; Hong Kong $: 4.09...

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units ...

(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

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MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

(CDRs)

The undersigned announces that the 68th Business Report (non-consolidated) per November 20, 1975 of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. and further at:

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Amsterdam, 4th March, 1976.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 9

75/76 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		(Continued from preceding page.)						
		Juniper Pet	10	34	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
		Jupiter Ind		33	2	3¾	3¾	3¾— ⅛
		K						
		K Tel In .15e	10	42	5¾	5½	5½+	⅛
		Kaisrind .24	5	1327	11⅝	11⅜	11½+	⅜
		KaneMill wt		20	7¾	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
		Kavanau		13	¾	11-16	¾	
		KenwinS .34	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		Ketchum .10r	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
		Kewanee .48a	7	59	21⅞	21⅛	21¼	
		Key Co		7	3	3	3 +	⅛
		Keystind .30	5	4	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
		Kidde wt wi		2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
		Kin Ark Crp	10	41	1⅞	1¾	1¾+	⅛
		King Opticl		29	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
		KingRd .5e	17	3	10	10	10	
		Kingstip .20	6	5	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
		Kirbyln .22c	5	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
		Kit Mfg		15	4⅛	3¾	4⅛+	⅜
		KleerVu Ind		10	2	2	2 +	⅛
		Kleinerts		54	10	9	10 +	1⅛
		KnickT .05e	7	93	18	17¼	17⅞+	⅞
		Kollmor .50	14	42	26	24¾	24⅞—	1¼
		KuhnStr .10	9	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
		L						
		LaBarge .06	6	25	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
		LafyRad .26	11	96	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	
		Lake Shore	26	16	2 1-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	
		LaMaur .20	12	1	5	5	5	
		LaPoint .30e	9	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	
		La QuintaM	9	4	9	9	9	
		LaTour Bck	26	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
		LeeRon .28a	8	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
		Leath Co .36	12	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
		LeeEntr .44	11	x4	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
		Lee Pharm		11	5	5	5	
		Lehigh Pres	8	14	6½	6	6	
		Leigh Pr .40	11	2	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
		Levittin .20	7	8	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
		LewisBF .24	7	2	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
		Lilli Ann .22	9	1	6¼	6⅞	6¼	
		LilyLynn A	6	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
		Lincoln Am	21	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
		Lloyds Elec		18	10½	10	10 —	¼
3	1⅝	LodgeS .12e	7	33	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
19⅝	16½	Lohmn .30a	9	x19	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝+	⅜
8½	4⅞	LoewThe wt		452	8⅞	8½	8⅝+	⅛
10	9	LaGenSv .74	7	45	10	9⅞	10	
22½	19⅞	LouisCe 1.20	6	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	LTVCorp wt		58	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
7⅝	4¾	Lundy Elec	18	6	6	6	6 —	⅛
3	1	Lynch Corp		4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
		M - N						
7⅛	⅝	Macrod Ind		87			1⅛	
15⅝	13⅞	Me PbS 1.32	6	x1	14½	14½	14⅝—	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	Mangood .60	14	2	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
4½	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	8	16	4	4	4 +	⅛
5½	4	MansfdT .10	83	31	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
2	1 3-16	Marinduq B	97	198	1 15-16	1 13-16	1 15-16—	1-16
23⅞	22¼	MarkCl n.20	6	58	23⅝	22⅝	22⅞+	⅜
10⅝	5⅞	Martene Ind	5	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
5⅞	4⅝	Marshal Ind	7	10	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
32¼	21	MartPr .50e	9	50	31⅞	31	31 —	¼
10½	6⅝	Masind .20e	9	6	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
37⅞	23⅝	Masnelin .30	5	4	28⅞	28½	28½—	⅛
9⅞	4¾	MaferRe .20	26	1	9	9	9	
7⅝	4	MaulBro .10	7	8	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
5½	3⅝	McCulO .21t	12	177	4½	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
17⅝	13⅞	McDonh .70	6	x37	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
10⅝	6⅞	McIntsh .50	6	x6	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	McKeen Cn		7	2½	2½	2½	
15⅞	10⅜	Means FW 1	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
8	5⅜	Medalst .40b	7	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛—	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Medaln Grp		6	2	2	2 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Medco Jwly	6	14	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
8⅝	5⅜	Medenco .72	7	37	8	7½	7⅞+	⅜
19½	14½	MediaGn .34	9	18	18½	18	18 —	⅛
17	7⅜	Megoint .16	6	76	16	15⅝	15¾—	⅜
16⅝	11½	Mem Co .80	6	11	14¼	14½	14⅝+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Metrocare		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅞	1¼	Mich Genl		365	3⅛	2¼	3⅛+	⅛
17¾	13¾	MichSug 1a	2	40	17⅛	17	17¼+	⅛
9	5⅝	Micklbry .16	6	17	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
8	3½	Midld Co .10		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	9	12⅛	12⅜	12⅞	
20½	15⅝	Milgo Elect	9	67	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	
45	29¾	MillerWo .40	15	56	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝+	1⅛
17½	12¾	Mil Roy .20e	12	64	17⅞	16¾	17⅛+	1
1⅛	⅞	Mission IT		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
27½	17¾	MoPac 1.20	7	314	27¾	27	27⅝+	⅝
24¼	14⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	6	39	20⅝	20	20 —	⅛
6½	3½	Mite Cp .16	9	198	6⅛	6½	6½+	⅛
7	4	Modern Md	7	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
12¼	6⅛	Molvcrp wt		266	13¼	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
13¼	9	Moog .60	6	19	11⅛	11¼	11⅜+	⅜
7	4⅝	Morton S .32	7	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅞	4½	MottsSup M	5	2	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	14¼	MtVMll 1.20	14	9	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝—	⅜
8⅝	4½	Mov Star .32	10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅝	1	Movielab	8	43	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
16½	11⅝	MPB Cp .70	5	4	14⅞	14¼	14⅞+	⅛
3⅜	2⅝	MPO Video		3	2¾	2⅝	2¾+	⅛
8⅞	3½	MultiAm .20	25	38	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅜
7	3⅞	Napco .06e	7	6	6⅞	6	6⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅞	NardaM .20	6	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞—	⅛
25	12⅝	Nat CSS	11	24	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜—	⅛
7⅞	5⅝	N Dlair .16a	5	1	7½	7½	7½	
2⅞	11-16	NatHlth Ent	11	9	1⅝	1½	1⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	Natind wt		95	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅜	NKinney Cp		33	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14	7⅛	NMedEn .24	7	160	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	
9⅝	6	Nat Paragn	6	7	8½	8⅜	8½+	⅛
12⅞	7⅜	Nat Patent	83	1092	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝+	⅞
4⅝	2⅝	Nat Spinng		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1⅛	Nat System	11	9	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
24	17	NatwHo .28	15	18	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛+	1⅛
3¾	1⅛	Nelly Don		7	3	3	3	
3¼	1½	Nelson LB		5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
2	1 7-16	Neonex .05	21	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1¾	NestLM .10e		5	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	
34½	23¾	NENuclr .40	14	39	31⅞	29⅛	31⅛+	1⅝
12⅞	11	NHamp .50e	7	18	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	1⅛
1¼	½	New Idria	12	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
17⅞	16	NMex Ariz	126	7	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	14	14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
16½	13	N Proc .75e	12	39	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	14	x19	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
9¼	6⅞	NewbE .16b	4	19	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
3	1½	Nexus .10	19	24	2⅞	2⅝	2½	
16¼	12⅝	NiagFSv .44	6	4	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
4¾	2¼	Nichols SE	24	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	7	7	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Nolex Cp	122	489	11	9⅝	11 +	1⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Nortek Inc	6	4	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
⅝	⅜	NbAmMt wt		19	⅝	⅝	⅝+	3-16
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	21	9	8¾	8⅞	
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	11	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	⅛
4¾	3⅛	Novo Corp		17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅛	10	NumscO Gs	20	7	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
		O - P - Q						
6⅛	3¼	OEA Inc .16	10	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
18¼	13½	Offshore Co	4	17	16¾	16½	16½+	⅛
6½	5	Ohio Art .24	13	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
38¾	28¼	OhioB 1.40a	4	9	35⅝	35½	35½+	⅛
12½	9⅝	Oh Sealy .48	13	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅛+	¼
9⅛	4½	Olla Ind	8	34	9	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
22½	14¼	OnLine Svs	19	43	21½	20⅝	21½+	½
48	33	OOklep Cop		2960	44	40⅛	40⅞—	2¼
3⅛	1⅞	Originala		6	3	3	3 +	⅛
10½	4⅛	OrioleHo .20		16	6½	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	19	23	1⅞	1⅛	1⅝	
11	7⅛	OSullvn .50b	7	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport	63	39	7	6⅛	6⅞—	⅛
10	6¼	OverhDr .48	15	31	9⅞	9¼	9⅝+	⅜
3⅜	2⅜	Overs Secur		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅞	2⅝	Ozark Air		66	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust		360	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
18⅝	16⅝	PGE4pf 1.50		6	17	16¾	16⅞—	⅛
16½	14⅞	PGE pf1.37		1	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
15	13⅝	PGE5pf 1.25		4	14½	14¼	14½+	⅛
14⅞	13⅝	PGRd pf1.25		6	14½	14⅛	14½+	¼
14½	13⅝	PG pfA 1.25		9	15	14⅞	14⅞+	⅛
13⅝	10⅞	PG 4.5pf1.12		1	13	13	13 —	⅜
24	21¾	PG 8.1pf2.04		8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
22¾	20⅞	PG 7.8pf1.96		4	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝—	⅛
24	21⅞	PG 8.2pf2.05		48	23½	22⅞	22⅞	
29	25⅞	PG 9.4pf2.37		1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	
29¼	26⅛	P 10.46pf2.62		10	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	¼
16½	14⅞	PNwTel 1.20	9	14	16⅛	16	16¼+	⅜
33	22¾	PallCorp .24	16	459	29⅞	28¼	29 —	1
2⅛	1⅜	Palomr Finl		3	2	2	2 +	⅛
13⅞	10¼	PanOcean O	138	354	13⅛	12⅝	13	
7⅞	4	Pandl Bradf	7	43	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
4⅛	3	Pantast .10e	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8⅝	4⅛	ParaPk .10a	6	14	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
13⅞	7⅝	ParkCh .48a	7	2	9½	9½	9½	
28	22	Parsons .75e	6	12	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝+	⅜
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	6	16	4	3⅞	4	
5	3¼	Patagonia		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3¼	PatsCG .45a	7	13	5	6	6	
12	7¼	PatrkP .86r	7	72	9⅝	9¼	9½	
7	4	PeerTu .20a	13	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6½	2⅞	Pemcor Inc	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
9⅞	6⅞	PenEnM .60	7	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	½
7	3¼	Pa Eng .68t	8	227	6⅝	6	6 —	⅛
11⅝	9⅝	PenRIE 1.35	8	2	11	11	11 +	¼
28½	19	PenTr 1.20b	7	6	29	28⅝	29 +	⅝
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	11	9	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
25⅝	18½	PepBoys 1	7	6	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
15⅞	11	PepCom .44	4	6	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	⅛
6½	4⅞	PeriniCp .35	5	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1¼	Permaner		20	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
8⅝	3⅞	Pertec Corp	4	274	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
9	6¼	Petro Lewis		6	8	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
7⅝	5⅞	Phil LD .56r	4	x45	7¾	7⅝	7¾+	⅛
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix St		38	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .16	9	47	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
4⅛	2	Piedmont In		2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
1¾	11-16	Pioneer Sys		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅞	6	PionTx .85a	4	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
22	14⅝	PitDeMoin 1	7	3	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
6⅛	5⅜	PitWVa .56a	10	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
39⅞	32⅝	Pittway .90	15	116	40½	39¾	40½+	1½
11½	7⅞	Plant Ind	38	90	10½	9⅞	10	
19⅞	15⅞	Plantrnc .12	12	28	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	¼
2⅛	1¼	Plaza Rlt In		1	2	2	2	
4⅞	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	27	5	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Pneumo .80	5	36	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Poloron Pd		38	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	5⅛	Polychr .29t	16	28	7⅞	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
6	3⅝	Prairie Oil	24	8	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
14¼	10	Pratt Lmb 1	10	x2	12½	12½	12½+	⅛
5¾	4⅛	Pratt Rd .30	9	12	5½	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
26½	21	Prent Hall 1	12	113	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅛
3⅜	2⅛	PresRealt B		72	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
17½	6	Presley Cos		359	15½	14	15⅛+	1
10⅞	8½	PropCT 1.20	8	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	¼
9⅞	8¼	ProvGas .80	7	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	PrdRIE .13e	4	8	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	8	x43	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅜	2⅝	Prud Group		444	2⅜	2½	2½—	⅛
4	2¼	Pulte Hmes	46	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5	2¾	PuntaGrd Is	17	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
		R - S - T						
5⅛	3¾	Racon .20a	5	7	5¼	5	5 —	⅛
18⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	12	13	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
17¾	12½	RangrO Can	46	29	17¼	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
16½	11¼	Ransbrg .80	9	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
1⅝	1	RapdAm wt		124	1⅜	1½	1⅜+	⅛
4½	2⅞	Rath Pack		42	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
12¼	3⅞	RB Indust	10	2	10¼	10¼	10¼—	⅛
18	14⅛	RealEst 1.40	13	5	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
16¾	12⅞	RltRef 1.94e	8	7	15	15	15 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	REDN Cp	8	4	2	2	2	
2¼	1⅛	Reeves Telc		12	2	2	2	
7	3⅜	Refrig Trns	10	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
11⅞	13¼	RegalBel .40		1	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅛
1	⅝	Rel Grp wt		121	15-16	13-16	15-16+	1-16
13	11¼	Rem Ar .80a	7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
2⅛	1	Rep Housng		1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
25¼	18⅞	Rep NY .88	4	x1	22¾	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
18⅝	13⅜	ReschCtl .08	23	261	16¾	15⅞	15⅝+	⅛
24¼	14	Reslsflx .50	9	44	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅜
4⅛	2	ResrtsIntl A	3	39	3⅝	3½	3½	
4⅞	2⅝	ResrtsIntl B	4	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
2⅝	1	Rest Assoc		62	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
1⅞	1¼	RET Inc Fd		21	1⅞	1¾	1¾—	⅛
1½	⅞	Rex Noreco		8	1⅜	1¼	1¼—	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	RH Med Svc	7	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Riblet Prod		8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
3½	1⅜	Richford In		66	3⅛	3¼	3½	
7⅝	3⅜	Richton .05e	5	3	6½	6¼	6¼—	⅜
15⅝	10½	Riley Co	6	28	14⅞	13⅝	14⅛+	⅜
19⅝	6½	RisdonM .36	37	278	19½	18⅞	19⅛+	⅜
8⅝	5	RLC Corp	14	48	8⅝	8¼	8½—	⅛
28½	17⅞	Robintech	17	15	27⅞	26½	26½—	⅜
4⅛	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	8⅝	Rockway .88	7	2	10	10	10	
4⅝	3	Rocor Intl	20	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅞	8⅛	Rogers Corp		30	15⅞	14½	15 +	⅝
3⅞	1⅞	Rbnco Telep	6	20	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
4½	2⅛	Rossmor Cp		4	4	4	4	
3-16	1-16	Rossmor wt		10	5-32	5-32	5-32+	1-32
6⅛	4⅛	Rudick pf.56		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅛	1	Rusco Ind		69	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
22½	13	Russell .80	5	11	20⅝	20	20	
9⅞	5⅝	Rust Cft .40	7	13	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
24⅞	19¼	RyanH .40	16	465	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞+	⅛
2⅜	1⅝	Ryersn Hay		1	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅞	11	Salem .10t	5	39	13⅝	12⅝	13 +	⅛
19¼	15	Sambos .32	13	486	19⅝	19	19 +	⅛
9⅞	8	SCarlo 1.26e		15	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
34⅛	30½	San JW 2.60	7	6	33½	33¼	33½+	¼
3⅜	1⅞	Sargent Ind	13	29	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅝	5¼	Satorn Airw	3	8	8½	8½	8½	
8½	5¼	Saundr L .20	7	2	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
8¼	6⅝	Schenuf .68a	5	9	8⅛	7¾	7¾—	⅛
6	3	Schiller Ind	12	5	4½	4⅝	4½+	⅛
9½	8½	SchoolP .40	8	x2	9	9	9 +	⅛
7½	5¼	Schrader .25	9	96	7⅞	6⅞	7⅝+	⅛
3⅛	1¼	Sci Mgt .09e		5	3	3	3 +	⅛
18⅝	10¼	Sci Atlanta	15	10	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Scopeln .25e	4	8	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛+	1
17	10¼	Scrivner .60	4	5	15¼	15	15 —	⅛
17	12⅝	Scurry Rain	19	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
9⅛	6½	SbdAIMil .40	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	9	15	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp		19	1¼	1	1 —	⅛
4¼	2⅞	Seaport pf.56		z50	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Sears Ind	16	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅛	
10	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	6	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		48	1½	1⅜	1½	
8⅛	4⅞	SelasCp .07e		8	8⅛	8	8	
23⅝	13½	SeligLatz 1b	7	14	21	21	21 +	⅛
6¾	4	Semtch .18t	10	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Servisco .30	37	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅞	2⅞	Servo Corp	7	16	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8⅞	7¼	Salon Co .45	9	2	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	SGL In .11r	6	3	7	7	7 +	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
15½	12⅞	SG Se pf1.70		11	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	11	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
12	7⅞	Shawln .50b	12	50	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅛
13⅞	4⅞	ShearH .20e	6	195	12⅝	12	12⅜+	⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Shelter Res		22	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
5⅝	3¼	Shnd Cp .34t	5	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
33	23½	Shnandh Oil	23	34	27¾	27⅜	27¾+	¼
45	32	Shn O pf1.25		4	38	37½	38 +	⅜
15⅞	10¾	Sherwd Med	14	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	Shopwell In		46	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	12⅝	Showbot .80	6	x3	14¼	14	14	
5⅝	1⅛	ShulmTr En		22	5½	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	Sigmal .15e	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
4½	3	SikesCp A		2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
6	3½	Silo Inc		25	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
3⅞	2⅝	SimcoS .22b	14	3	3⅞	3¼	3⅝	
10⅞	6	Simkins .60	6	x3	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
3	1½	Simplex Ind		8	2⅛	2⅞	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Sitkin SmRf	20	1	2	2	2	
10⅛	7⅞	SkyCity .05r	8	2	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
3	1⅛	SMD Ind	6	12	2⅛	2½	2⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Solitron		77	4½	4½	4⅛+	⅛
13	6¾	Sonder Brdc	5	17	11⅞	11¾	11¾+	⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Sorg Paper		7	6½	6¼	6⅞+	⅛
20⅛	12⅝	Soundsn .40	11	26	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅝
21⅝	18⅛	SCEO pf1.68		z50	20¼	20¼	20¼	
26⅞	24⅞	SC 9.2pf 2.30		403	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
26	23⅛	SC 8.8pf 2.21		4	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	¼
17	16	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	16	16	16	
14	11½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	12	12	12 —	⅛
58½	40⅝	SouRoyl 1.20	16	37	57⅝	55½	55⅞—	⅞
15¾	9	Sowest Airl	7	29	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅜
3⅜	2¼	SwtGFin .10	8	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅝	4⅛	Specify Rest	6	12	6	5¾	6 +	⅛
8¼	6⅝	Spector .10e		7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6¾	2⅝	Spectro .12t	6	7	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	3¾	Spencer .04e		305	7⅝	6½	7½+	⅞
9⅝	6½	Spencr F .32	4	53	9½	9¼	9½+	⅜
6⅝	4⅛	Splentex .48	14	3	6	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	SSP Und .24	8	2	6	5⅝	6 —	
17⅞	12½	StdAllianc 1	5	3	16½	16½	16½+	⅛
7⅞	4⅝	StdCont .11r	5	32	7½	7	7½+	⅛
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	14	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
4	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	8	47	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
13½	9	StdMotA .42	9	127	14⅛	13⅝	14 +	⅜
6⅞	3¼	StdPac Corp	7	28	6½	6¼	6½+	⅛
20⅝	15½	StdProd 1.10	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
27⅝	21⅞	StdShrs .40r		20	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝+	1
11	8⅞	Stange .10	23	2	11	10¾	10¾—	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Stardust Inc		5	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
13½	10¼	StarSup .68a	4	1	12½	12½	12½	
17⅞	15¼	StarrtHo .30	10	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
12½	7⅝	Steelmt .23r	5	26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	½
19½	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	37	18½	18	18 —	⅛
2⅝	13-16	Sterl Electr	13	291	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	244	9	5	4⅞	4⅞	
10	7½	STP Cp .40e	13	2	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	
10¼	7⅝	StrutW .10e	13	302	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4⅝	3⅛	SunCityl .25	8	2	4⅛	4¼	4¼+	⅛
17¾	14⅝	Sun Elec .48	10	3	16	16	16 +	¼
9⅝	5⅛	Sunair .30e	7	11	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
9½	7	SunshJr .20b	8	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Supercr .10e	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
5	3⅛	Sup Surg Mf	10	15	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Supronics		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		49	2⅜	2½	2½—	⅛
8⅝	6¼	Susquhan pf		11	8⅛	8	8	
22	15½	SW Ind 1	5	39	22½	21¾	22¼+	⅛
7	4⅞	Synalloy .10r	6	12	6¾	6½	6⅝+	⅛
36⅛	28⅛	Syntex .40	14	808	29⅞	29¼	29¾	
19¾	17	Sysco Cp .28	7	12	17½	17½	17½	
9⅞	5⅛	System Eng		254	10¼	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
15¼	12¾	Tandy Brnd	16	12	13½	13⅛	13⅛ +	⅛
18⅝	16½	Tasty 1.08a	7	9	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
1½	11-16	Tech Sym		25	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
3	1⅝	Techcl Tape	6	30	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
5¾	2⅝	Techlrl .10e	7	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	3⅞	TeleCom Cp	7	5	6	6	6 —	⅛
12⅞	8½	Teleflex .32t	19	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
1¼	¼	Telex Cp wt		11	½	7-16	7-16—	1-16
6⅝	2⅛	Tenna Corp		377	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞ +	⅞
6⅝	4⅞	Tenneco wt		12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2⅝	TermFS .40e		23	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
2¾	1	Tensor Cp		7	2	2	2	
18½	10½	Teradyn Inc	140	16	17⅛	16¾	16¾—	⅛
13½	10¼	TerraC .40a	4	31	12¾	12⅜	12½—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	TesoroPt wt		30	3½	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
5½	2⅝	Tecstar .24	10	32	5	4¾	4⅞—	⅛
17¼	10⅝	Textron wt		28	17¾	17⅜	17⅝+	⅛
2½	1⅛	TFI Co Inc		5	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9	7⅝	Thrftimt A		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		30	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
11	8¼	Tiffanyl .20	5	8	10	10	10 —	⅛
16¾	11⅝	Tokheim .40	9	16	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
86	82	ToIEd pf8.32		z2500	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞+	2⅝
9¼	6⅝	ToppsGu .20	7	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
12⅞	8⅝	Torin Cp .60	30	8	12⅝	12	12⅛—	⅜
6⅝	4⅞	TotalPtl NA	9	6	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Town Cntry		21	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
11¼	4⅞	Tracor Inc	9	20	10⅞	10¼	10¼—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Trans Lux		29	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Treadw .23t		11	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	TriSlMtr .80	7	x4	14½	14½	14½	
5½	3⅞	Trico Ind	6	22	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3 5-16	3	Tubos Mex	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3	Tuffco .20e	13	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
13⅞	9⅛	Turbodyne	9	7	12½	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
20⅝	16⅝	Turnr C 1.32	6	55	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	
5⅛	3⅞	TwinFair In	13	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		U						
18⅞	14¾	U&I 1.20a	8	1	18	18	18 —	⅛
5⅝	3	UIP Cp .12a	8	213	5⅛	4⅞	5 +	⅛
3½	1⅞	UNA .10a		6	2⅛	2½	2⅛	
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp		29	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅜	UnimaxG pf		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅞	3	Un Invest	10	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
11¼	8¼	UnAirPd .56	7	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	
5⅝	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	34	60	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
⅞	7-16	UnBrand wt		132	⅞	⅞	13-16+	1-16
2⅛	1⅛	Unit Foods	15	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅝	⅝	UnNat Corp		5	1	1	1	
⅛	1-32	UnNatCp wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
¼	1-16	Un Nat wt n		2	¼	¼	¼	
6⅝	5⅛	UnRlIT .52e	9	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
3-16	1-16	UnRlIT wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	9	150	11⅞	11	11¼+	⅛
7	3⅝	US LsgRl E		8	7	6⅜	6⅞—	⅛
¾	¼	US LsgR wt		8	¾	11-16	11-16—	1-16
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	10	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
3	1⅜	US Radium		13	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
22½	18½	US Redu .60	5	6	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
8⅞	7	USRbR .60a	7	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
27⅝	18	Unitek .20	15	8	25¼	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
15¾	10½	Unity Buy S	8	26	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝	
1⅝	¾	Univ Coninr		54	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
6⅝	4¼	UnivRs .08e	8	68	6⅞	6	6⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun .36	6	6	9¾	9½	9⅝+	⅛
7⅞	5⅞	UnvSav .44	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅝	2⅞	URS Corp	10	84	4⅞	4½	4½+	⅛
5⅞	3⅜	UV Ind wt		22	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
		V						
9⅝	6½	VallesSt .42t	9	29	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	14	12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅜
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	9	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2½	1½	ValuLin .01e		59	2⅝	2⅛	2½	
9¼	5⅝	VanDorn .36	9	23	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝+	⅛
12½	4¾	Varo Inc	8	145	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4½	1½	Verit Ind	80	36	4⅝	3¾	4 —	⅜
25⅞	14⅞	VermtA .40b	11	1	25½	25½	25½+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	10	149	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
2½	1⅜	Viatech Inc		5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
1⅝	1	Viking Genl		11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
2¾	1⅛	Vikos Inc		68	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅞	2	Vintage Ent		22	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
4⅝	1⅜	Vulcan Corp		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11¼	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	26	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
16¼	11	Vulcinc pf 1		4	14¼	13⅞	14⅛+	¼
		W - X - Y - Z						
7⅝	3⅞	WabMg .10a	9	80	7¼	6⅝	7⅛+	½
9⅝	7⅝	Wacknht .40	8	38	9	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10	25	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13	8⅝	WagnrEl .48	10	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
3¼	2⅛	Walnoco Oil	13	5	3	3	3 +	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	WallacS .20e	5	5	3⅝	3½	3½	
1⅞	⅞	WardFds wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2	Wards Co	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅞	3	WarC pfC.05		274	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
31⅞	21⅝	WasPslB .50	12	2	29⅞	29⅞	27⅞+	⅜
16⅝	14¼	WRIT 1.30	11	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
8	5½	Weld Tu Am	3	2	7½	7¼	7¼+	⅛
10¼	¾	WestChP .40	8	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
53	47¼	WTex pf4.40		z60	52½	52⅛	52½+	⅜
10⅞	9⅛	Westat Ptl	10	51	9½	9½	9½	
1⅝	½	Westby Fsh		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	9	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅛	4¼	WstFinl .15a	5	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1⅛	½	WstPac I wt		228	1½	1¼	1⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4½	Whitaker .34	24	x9	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅜
3¼	1⅞	Whitehal Cp	5	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
26	14⅝	WhitingCp 1	7	78	27¼	25½	26¼+	1⅜
1¼	¼	Whittakr wt		432	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
2⅝	1½	Willcx Gibb		3	2⅛	2	2	
9⅝	6½	Wmhous .30	7	8	8⅞	8½	8½—	⅛
4⅝	2⅞	WilsonBr .30	12	8	4⅝	4½	4½	
6¼	10⅝	Winkimn .60	7	2	16	16	16	
4¼	2¾	Winston Mil	8	4	3⅞	3¾	3⅞+	⅛
3¼	1¾	Wolf HowB		22	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
5¾	3	Wood Ind		5	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
1⅝	1⅜	Wool Lt .08e	17	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11⅝	6	Worcesl Ctl	6	13	9⅝	9¾	9⅝—	⅛
9¼	6¼	Work Wr .60	21	6	8½	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
6½	3⅞	Wrther Cp		25	6	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
1 3-16	¾	Wrigl Har		24	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16+	1-16
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10		27	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
6¼	3⅝	WyleLab .24	11	127	6⅛	5⅝	6 +	⅛
11¼	7	Wynnln .15e	9	32	10	9⅝	10 +	¼
12	9½	WymBn .50a	8	1	11½	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
4⅛	3	Wyomisng	12	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	46	27	19¾	19⅛	19⅞—	⅛
4⅛	3	YooHoo .10e	10	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
10⅛	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	12	10	10	10 +	⅛
8⅝	4½	Zimmr Hom	16	52	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛

[Euro]pean Markets

[Yest]erday's closing prices (in local currencies)

[Amster]dam: 46, 113.50, 354.50, 81.90, 85.10, 45.80, 148, 80.80, 88.50, 66.50, 119.50, 97.80, 132, 33.80, 201, 146.50, 119.10, 130.70, 231, Unq.

[Bruss]els: 4,205, 2,210, 924, 5,820, 1,900, 4,250, 5,740, 1,354, 2,755, 2,880, 1,364

[Frank]furt: 100, 166.50, 144.80, 209, 191, 368, 180, 326.60, 258.50, 167.50, 81.50, 68.30, 420, 271, 181, 95.70, 341.50, 279, 97, 114, 150, 344.60, 309, 129.30, 114, 150

[...]on: 3.89, £22.00, 2.77, 3.59, 1.21, 1.42, 2.61, 3.56, 0.53, 3.99, 0.50, 0.50, 1.42, 1.52, 0.06, 2.24, 2.60, 1.46, 0.87, 2.78, 1.59, £18.75, 3.39

Glaxo Gr	2.78
Gold Fields	1.63
Gt Un St	2.14
Guinness	1.35
Hawker-Sidd	4.40
Hudson Bay	£14 ⅜
Imp Chem	3.95
Imps	0.75
Mark & Spen	1.02
MetalBox	2.83
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.82
Rand Mines	1.76
Rank Org	1.50
Royal Dutch	£24.00
R.T.Z.	1.90
Shell	3.96
Thorn (A)	2.76
Tube Invest	3.52
Union Carb	2.85
Vickers	1.71
War L3½	£26.25
West Deep	£10 ⅝
West Drief	£22.50
West Hold	£22 ⅞
West Min	1.44
Woolworth	0.67
ZCI	0.27
Milan	
Bastogi	1,122
Erba	—
Erc Marelli	511
Fiat	1,579
Finsider	270.50
Generali	43,700
IFI	2,221
Italgas	543
Italsider	382
LaRinas	63
Montedis	495.75
Olivetti	1,102
Pirelli	939
Snia Visco	1,451
Terni	345
Paris	
Air Liquide	399.90
Allmentaire	87.95
BSN	728
Carrefour	2,300
Cim Lafarge	218.80
Citroën	70
Cie Bancaire	486
CFP	143.60
CGE	399.90
CCF	157
Ferodo	478.80
Imétal	104.20
L'Oréal	1,082
Mach Bull	41
Michelin	1,494
Moët-Henn	587
Moulinex	306.50
Paribas	187
PUK	116.50
Penarroya	57.50
Perrier	117
Peugeot	400
Rh Poulenc	115.60
Sacilor	72.10
St Gobain	145.90
Suez	280.10
Télémécan	775
Thomson	250
Usinor	74.85
Zurich	
Alusuisse	1,200
Buehrle	1,610
B Boveri	1,705
Ciba-Geigy	1,700
Cr Suisse	2,750
Fischer	745
HofRochN	10,500
Nestlé	3,520
Sandoz	5,250
Sté B Suisse	479
Sulzer	2,595
U.B. Suisse	3,580

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 9, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
88572	Abitibi	$13¼	12⅞	13	
100	Acklands	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
2200	Agnico E	$5⅞	5½	5⅝	
2700	Agra Ind	$7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
12436	Alta Gas A	$13⅝	12¾	13⅝+	½
400	Alta Nat	$25⅛	25¼	25¼	
12300	Algo Cent	$14	13¾	13¾	
300	Alliance B	375	375	375	+15
200	Alminex	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
154	Argus C pr	$15	15	15	
6195	Atco A	$15¼	15	15 —	⅜
7540	BP Can	$10½	10¼	10⅜+	⅜
2700	Banister C	$8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅜
3757	Bank N S	$40	39½	39⅞+	⅜
2350	Baton B	$8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
11875	Bell Canad	$45⅝	45¼	45⅝+	⅛
5180	Beth Cop A	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
5800	Block Bros	395	380	385 —	5
600	Bovis Cor	97	97	97 +	1
1920	Bralor Res	250	245	245	
635	Bramalea	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5375	Brameda	199	195	198 +	3
925	Bridger	470	450	450 —	15
3812	BC Forest	$22¼	22	22¼+	¼
4090	BC Phone	$12	11⅞	11⅞	
1200	Brunswk	455	445	445 —	5
400	Budd Auto	$6⅛	6	6	
293	Burns Fds	$10⅝	10¾	10⅝—	⅛
7100	Cad Frv	$10¾	10	10 —	⅛
50	Cal Pow A	$27½	27½	27½	
4230	Camflo	$11½	11	11⅛+	⅛
1700	Campau A	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
4050	C Nor West	$6¼	5⅞	6¼+	⅛
225	Can Perm	$18⅞	18½	18⅞—	⅛
5600	Cdn Cel	$7½	7	7⅛+	⅛
20	CGE	$26½	26½	26½	
4731	CI Bk Com	$26⅝	26	26⅛+	⅛
3221	Cdn Tire A	$50⅛	49⅞	49⅞—	⅛
2176	C Utilties	$11⅞	11	11⅛	
60	Canbra	410	385	410	+20
60	Candel Oil	$12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
200	Cassiar	$8	8	8 +	⅛
8237	Celanese	$6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
850	Chieftan D	$9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
300	Coch Will	39	39	39	+1½
1150	C Holiday I	340	320	340	+15
17800	Con Bldg	255	250	255 +	5
10800	Con Distrb	380	365	380	+10
7590	Cons Gas	$12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
400	Conwest	380	380	380	
2100	Craigmt	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
43550	Crush Intl	$10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
11310	Cyprus	$9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
1971	Denison	$60	59½	59½	
1700	Dicknsn	$6⅛	6	6¼	
4020	Dofasco A	$27¼	27	27 —	⅛
1820	Dom Store	$17	17	17 —	⅛
300	Do Pont	$20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
100	Dylex L A	$7½	7½	7½	
2113	East Mal	243	237	240 +	2
300	Emco	$9½	9¼	9¼—	⅛
16550	Falcon C	$8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
3060	Falcon	$35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅜
150	Fed Ind A	$6	6	6 +	⅛
602	Francana	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
100	Fruehauf	$7½	7½	7½	
17200	Gnt Mascf	186	178	180 —	5
60500	Gibraltar	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	¼
1600	Granduc	160	160	160 +	2
404	Gt Oil Sds	$5½	5⅜	5½—	⅛
390	GL Paper	$28⅛	28	28 —	⅛
601	Gt W Life	$62½	61½	62 +	1
495	Greyhnd	$19	18⅞	18⅞—	¼
700	Guar Trst	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4400	Hambro C	260	240	260	+20
2000	Harlequin	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
2645	Hawker S	$7⅞	7½	7⅝+	⅛
301	Hayes D A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
6150	H Bay Co	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+	¼
3400	Hur Eri A	$24½	24	24 —	1
4725	IAC	$19	18¾	18⅞+	⅛
350	Inglis	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
245	Inland Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
50	Int Mogul	271	271	271	—10
5925	Intpr Pipe	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	
950	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7½	7½—	¼
3147	Jannock	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8850	Kaiser Re	$11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	
8800	Kaps Tran	217	200	205 —	6
17096	Kerr A A	$12	11⅝	12 +	⅜
200	Kettler A	475	475	475	+15
1824	Labatt A	$17½	17	17¼+	¼
2550	LOnt Cem	415	410	410	
2950	LL Lac	169	155	155 —	5
710	Lob Co A	$5½	5½	5½	
100	Lob Co B	$5½	5½	5½	
1155	Loeb M	315	305	305	—15
450	Mclan H A	$9½	9¼	9½+	¼
8786	MB Ltd	$23	21¾	22⅛+	1¼
5000	Matgmi A	$16⅞	16⅛	16⅞+	⅛
400	McGraw H	465	465	465	—10
21320	Moore	$46¼	46	46⅛	
100	Murphy	$5	5	5	
340	Nabrs Dig	$24	24	24 —	½
1800	Nat Trust	$15	15	15	
15269	Noranda A	$35¼	34⅝	35 +	½
13407	Norcen	$12⅝	12¼	12½—	¼
6000	Nowsco W	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
100	OSF Ind	370	370	370 —	5
2000	Orchan A	275	270	272 +	7
2230	Oshawa A	$5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
71000	Pamour A	465	450	465 +	5
7575	PanCan P	$20¼	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
66	Patino N V	$12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
200	Petrofina	$21	21	21	
770	Pine Point	$32	31½	31⅞	
200	Pitts C	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1350	Placer	$22½	22⅛	22½+	⅛
1000	Que Sturg	149	149	149	
2000	Rayrock	75	75	75	
285	Redpath A	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
101	Reed Oslr A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
450	Reichhold	$23	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
2830	Revnu Prp	80	80	80 —	1
4000	Rothman	$17½	17½	17½—	⅛
2400	Scotts	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7709	Shell Can	$16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
8337	Sherritt A	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	
1600	Siebens	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
21399	Simpsons	$7⅝	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
4515	Simpson S	$10¼	10	10 —	¼
425	Slater Stl	$9	9	9	
1470	Southm A	$24⅜	24½	24⅝—	⅛
5000	St Brodcst	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5306	Stelco A	$28⅝	28⅜	28⅛—	⅛
2255	Steep R	2000	190	2000	+10
34490	Sundale D	58	7¼	7⅝—	⅛
1000	Tara	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
7550	Teck Cor A	455	4445	445 +	5
7805	Teck Cor B	360	340	350 +	5
2000	Teledyne	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
1000	Tex Can	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
225	Thom N A	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
4306	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
50	Tor Star B	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
5000	Traders A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1250	Trans Mt	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
5106	TrCan PL	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
760	Un Carbid	$23⅞	23⅝	23⅝+	⅜
1755	UGas A	$8⅛	7⅞		
127	Union Oil	$10	10	10 +	¼
650	U Keno	$9	8¾	8¾—	¼
5000	U Siscoe	$8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
11600	Upp Can	140	135	136 +	1
700	Vestgron	$16	16	16	
1680	Voyager P	$11⅝	11½	11½	
2000	Weldwod	$12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	½
3125	Wstburne	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
2120	West Mine	280	280	280 +	6
600	Wesnttse	$24	24	24 —	⅛
340	Weston	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
39000	Willroy	113	113	113 +	3
500	Woodwd A	$22	22	22 +	⅛
900	Yk Bear	247	242	242 —	5
1000	Yukon C	150	150	150	

Total sales 2,567,570 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3865	Bank Mont	$	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
300	Basic Res	$	9	9	9 +	⅛
3179	Bombard		280	280	280	
884	Can Cement	$	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
500	Cdn Indust	$	24⅝	24¼	24¼+	⅛
2040	Con Bath	$	36½	35¼	36¼+	¼
200	Dom Bridge	$	32	31⅞	31⅞—	1⅛
19900	Fncl Col		209	200	200 —	7
300	Imasco	$	27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
1300	Molson A	$	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
2300	Power Cp	$	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2026	Price Co	$	16	15⅝	16 +	¼
6539	Royal Bank	$	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
53275	Steinberg A	$	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
3300	Zellers		425	415	415 —	5

Total sales 534,373 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102½	103½
Asahi 10¼-80	103¼	104¼
Ashland 8-87	94¼	95¼
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104¼	105¼
Aust.R.D. 9½-80	101	102
Aust-Swiss 8-87	93	94
BFCE 9-82	102	103
B.N.P. 9½-81	104¼	105¼
Borregaard 8⅝-86	95½	96½
Broken Hill 10-90	103¼	104¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	103½	104½
Carlsberg 8⅝-86	99	100
Carrier 8-87	92	93
CNE 9⅛-85	100¼	101¼
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103¼	104¼
Cons Food 7⅝-91	91	92
Conoco 8-86	99	100
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Coun 7⅝-87	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Corning 8½-86	103	104
Cut Ham 8-87	94⅛	95⅛
Dana 8-87	94	96
Denmark 9-82	104	106
Denmark 7½-90	87⅜	88⅜
Dow Cor 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	100¼	101¼
EIB 9½-85	102⅝	103⅝
Erap 9⅝-85	102½	103½
Ericsson 9¼-85	103¼	104¼
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100½	101½
First Chic 7-80	96¼	97¼
Gen Cable 8¼-87	91	92
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100	101
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	102½	104
Gould 9⅛-83	101½	102½
Haas 8⅝-86	101½	102½
L.D.B.J. 9½-82	100½	101½
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¾	98¾
Kimberley 8½-86	102	103
Michelin 7½-88	100	101
Miles 9¼-80	102¾	103¾
Montreal 9¾-81	102	103
Motorola 8-87	96½	97½
N.Zealand 9¼-82	103	104
NrgKomBk 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Norsk Hvd 9⅜-85	101½	102½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99⅝	100¾
Norway 9-80	103½	104½
Ontario Hy 8⅝-86	101	102
Oslo 8¼-86	97½	98½
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	103	104
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101	102
Pac.Light 8-88	95½	96½
Papua 9½-83	102¼	103¼
Pemex 10¼-82	102	103
Pennwlt 8-87	95½	96½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	101	102
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	99½	100½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	91	92
Queensld 8½-86	95½	96½
Ralston 7½-87	94½	95½
Richardson 8¾-83	101	102
S.A.S. 8-85	92½	93½
Scanraff 8⅜-88	98	99
Scott 8⅝-86	102	103
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	96	97
Skandin 10¼-81	105¼	106¼
SNCF 9¼-81	102½	103½
St. Ind. 8½-80	102¼	103¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
Sumitomo 9¼-80	101¼	102¼
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100	101
Sybron 8-87	95¼	96¼
Tenneco 7½-79	99	100
Tenneco 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
Textron 7¾-87	88¾	89¾
TokioCu 10¼-87	103	104
Transocean 8-86	99	100
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
Union Oil 7-79	99½	100½
Union Oil 7½-87	95½	96½
Utah 8-87	94¾	95¾
Volvo 9½-85	100¼	101¼
Volvo 8-87	92½	93½
BroadHale 4⅞-87	76	78
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	100½	102½
Chrysler 4⅞-88	65	67
Chrysler 5-88	69½	71½
Cont Tel 5½-88	82½	84½
Cumm In 6¼-88	86½	88½
Dart Ind 4⅞-88	88½	90½
EastKodak 4½-88	115½	117½
Econ Lab 4⅞-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	94½	96½
Ford 6-86	97	99
Ford 5-88	87	89
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86½	88½
Gen Food 4⅞-88	91½	93½
Gillette 4⅞-82	85	87
Gillette 4⅞-87	81½	83½
Gould 5-87	89	91
Gulf West 5-88	102¼	104¼
Honeywell 6-86	84	86
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80½	82½
ITT 4⅞-87	77	79
Komatsu 7¼-90	103½	105½
Matsushita 6⅛-90	105¼	107¼
Mitsui 7¼-90	103	105
McDerm 4⅞-87	118	120
Morgan JP 4¼-87	107½	109½
Nabisco 5⅜-88	91½	93½
Owens Ill 4½-87	100	102
Penney JC 4½-87	81½	83½
Phil Lamp 4⅞-83	101½	103½
R.C.A. 5-88	82	84
Revlon 4⅞-83	104½	106½
Revlon 4⅞-87	99	101
Sperry 4¼-88	98½	100½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	81	83
Texaco 4½-88	76	78
UnCarb 4⅞-82	128½	130½
WarnLam 4½-87	91½	93½
WarnLam 4½-88	82	84
Xerox 5-88	77½	79½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	83	85
Ashland 5-88	80½	82½
Beatrice 6¼-91	106	108
Beatrice 4½-92	94	96
Borden 6⅞-91	106	108
Borden 5-92	94½	96½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.13	90.92	106.24
Previous	100.23	90.99	106.32

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 9, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	48½	49
1st Bk Sy	40	40¾
1stEmp S	10	10⅝
1st Wn F	1⅛	1⅞
Hartf nc	13	13⅝
Midl Bks	20	21
Shaw Co	21½	22¼
U Va Bks	15⅝	15⅞
Va N Bnk	15	16
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	19¾	20¼
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5¾	6¾
AID Inc	5½	7
AVM Cp	1⅞	2⅛
Acushnt	20¼	21¼
Addisn W	10⅛	10⅝
Adv Ros	2½	2⅞
Alberts	9	9⅝
Alico Inc	9⅝	10⅛
Allyn Bac	6⅛	6⅞
A El Lab	1⅞	2¼
Am Exp	35½	36
Am Finl	7½	7⅞
Am Furn	3⅛	3½
Am Greet	18	18⅝
Am Telev	20⅞	22½
Am Weld	10⅛	11¼
Amfr Dy	1⅛	1⅜
Anadite	6⅝	6⅞
Anheus B	32⅝	33⅛
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWtG	18⅝	19⅛
Arvida	5⅝	6
AsCC Bot	16	16⅝
AtlGas Lt	13⅛	13⅝
Baird At	4⅛	4⅝
Bang Hy	14	14⅝
Bkam Rlt	6⅝	7⅛
Bassett F	27	27⅝
Bayls Mk	8⅝	9⅛
Boefine F	4⅝	5⅛
Betz Lab	38⅛	39⅛
Bibb Co	8¼	8¾
Bird Son	94	97
Birchr	1⅞	2⅛
Bick Hills	19⅝	20⅛
Bonza Int	4⅛	4⅝
Booz AH	7⅝	7⅞
Braden	4½	5
Brinks	11⅛	11¾
Brks Sca	16⅝	17½
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	6⅛	6⅝
Buckeye	10¼	10⅝
Burn Sim	5⅛	5⅝
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	3⅛	3½
Canred H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	7¼	7¾
Capin Air	3¼	3⅝
Cap Tec	2½	3
Care Co	2⅝	3⅛
CenVl PS	13¼	13⅝
Chm Lbd	9½	10¼
Chase Ul	10⅝	11⅛
Chi brids	69½	71
Chiltn Cp	6⅛	6⅝
ChrisSe	128½	132½
Circle F	3⅛	4
CitznUt A	29⅞	30⅝
CitznUt B	28⅛	28⅝
Clark Mf	38⅞	39⅞
Clow Cp	7⅝	8⅛
Colu Vent	1¼	2
Com Cir	14¼	15
Coml Sh	24	25½
Comw Pa	26⅝	27½
Con Pap	58½	59½
Craw Co	9⅝	10
Cross Co	16	16¾
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Daniv M	5¼	6⅛
Data Dsn	6⅞	6⅞
Data 100	10⅝	11⅛
Dayl Inc	39	41
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	34⅞	35⅞
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3¼
DeLux C	28½	29½
Det CanT	12¼	13¼
Det InlBr	31	32
Dewey El	⅞	1¼
Diam Cry	18½	19¼
Dixn Cru	18⅛	19
Docutel	8⅛	8½
Dollar G	11⅛	11⅝
Dorch G	9⅞	10⅛
Dow Jons	31⅛	32
Doyle DB	11½	12
Donkin D	7⅛	7½
Durlron	25⅛	26⅝
Eberin In	3	3½
Econ Lab	29⅛	29⅝
ElPas El	10	10⅝
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	6½	6⅞
Elec Nucl	7½	8⅛
Elec Mod	1⅞	2⅛
Energy C	10⅝	10⅞
Entwistl	3	3⅝
Equty Oil	17⅞	18⅝
Ethan Al	23½	24⅝
Fab Tek	1	1⅜
Fingrht	6⅛	7
Fst Bost	24½	25⅛
Flckngr	13⅝	14⅛
Fla WatU	7	7⅝
Forest O	17⅝	18
Frmlell	7⅛	7⅝
Fotomat	16⅛	17⅛
Frkln Cé	3⅛	3⅝
Frnkln El	7⅝	8⅛
Frnd Ice	26	26¾
Gen RIEs	2¼	2¾
Gov EFin	7⅛	8½
Graph Cn	17	17¾
Green Mt	18	18½
Grav Adv	9⅛	10⅛
Gulf Intsl	12⅛	12⅞
Gyrodn	3⅛	3¾
Harper R	9	9½
Henred F	22⅛	23
Holobm	1⅛	1⅝
Hoover	13½	14
Horiz Res	1⅞	2
Huds Pap	27	28
Hyatt Cp	6⅛	6⅝
Hyatt Int	5⅜	6
Ind Nuclr	4⅛	4⅞
Intra Ind	2	2½
Intert En	8	9
Inlrmk In	2⅛	2⅜
Inlrml G	12⅝	13⅛
InBk Wsh	3⅛	4⅛
IaSou Ut	23½	24
Jamsby	15¼	16
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14⅝	15
KMS Ind	2⅝	3
Kalsr Stl	46	47
KaisStl pt	18⅛	18⅝
Kaiyar	2⅜	2⅝
Kaman A	24	24⅝
Kemog A	9⅝	10⅛
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	2⅛	2⅞
Kear Tr	7½	7⅞
Kelly Svc	17½	18⅛
Keuff Ess	15⅞	16½
Keye Fib	22⅝	23⅛
Key CusF	7⅝	8¼
King Inf	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	17	18
Lance In	24⅝	25½
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lin Bcast	16⅛	16½
Log Etrn	3⅛	3⅝
Madisn G	13⅛	13⅝
Mal Rlty	1½	1⅞
Mallkrt	48½	49½
Menor C	3⅛	3½
Marit Frt	3⅛	3⅝
Maui LP	9⅛	9⅝
McCor	37⅛	38
McQuay	16¼	17
Measur	15	15½
Medira	32⅝	33⅛
Merid In	1⅝	2⅛
Mdlbc W	14	15
Midld Ca	2⅝	2⅞
Midw Gt	13¼	14⅛
Millipr	49	51
Miner In	2⅛	3⅛
Minn Gas	19½	20
Miss Vl G	13⅛	14
Mrs S Pie	16⅛	17½
Mont Col	5⅝	6¼
Moore P	8	9
Moore S	16	17
Molch M	4	5
Mot Club	2⅛	2⅝
Mueller	11½	12⅛
Nareg Co	6⅞	7⅛
Naf G&O	9⅝	10⅛
Naf Lib	4⅛	5⅛
N SecRsh	4⅛	4⅝
Natnw Rl	4⅛	5⅛
NJ Nat G	13⅛	14
Nielsn A	23⅞	24⅛
Nielsn B	23⅝	24⅝
NoCar Ga	11⅛	11⅝
NoEOI un	19½	20¼
Nortra Kl	14⅛	15⅛
NW NatG	8⅛	8⅝
NW PuSv	17⅛	17¾
Noxel Cp	16⅝	16⅞
Ogilvy M	23¼	24
Ohio Ferr	19⅛	20¼
Oil Shale	3⅞	4
Ormont	6	6⅝
Otter TP	17⅛	18
Over NA	7⅛	8⅛
Pabst Br	24⅝	25¼
PacGa R	26⅛	27
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅛	3⅜
Pauley P	5	5⅝
Pearl Mf	14⅛	15⅛
Pa Entpr	15¼	15⅝
PrzlOff B	10½	10⅞
Pepsi BW	10½	11
Patrsn H	13½	14¼
Petrolit	79	80½
Pettibon	25½	26½
Philip L	12¼	12½
Piedmt A	4⅝	5¼
Pinkrtn	34⅞	35½
Pion HiB	29⅛	29⅝
Pistilin	1½	2½
Possis Cp	1⅞	2⅛
Progrp	1½	1⅞
Pub S NC	18⅛	19⅛
P Bennst	20⅞	21⅝
PutD Cap	6⅛	6½
Qual Inns	2⅞	3¼
Ragen Pr	2⅝	3⅛
Rahall C	4⅝	5¼
Raych Cp	225	230
Raymnd	11	12
Recog Eq	9⅛	9⅝
Road Ex	46⅛	47
Robin M	13	14½
Roselon	4¼	4¾
Rouse	4⅞	5⅜
Rus Stov	15¼	16
Sadlier	2⅛	2¾
Scan Dat	3	3¼
Scripps H	23½	25
Sels Dell		2⅛
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	35½	36¼
Snap Tls	32	33
SolidSt Sc	5⅝	6⅛
S Cal Wat	12⅛	13
Sw Gs Cp	10¼	10⅝
Sw El Sv	15	15¼
Stendyn	19⅝	20⅛
Std Regis	17½	18¼
Stan HPd	14	16
Sterlg Str	5¼	6
Strawb Cl	27⅝	29
Subdal F	1½	2
Super El	6⅛	6¼
TIME DC	3½	4
Tampax	36¼	37¼
Tayir Wl	15	15½
Tech Pub	9	10
Tecum P	42⅛	44½
Tennant	29½	31½
Tiffny Co	8⅝	9⅜
Transo O	10⅝	11¼
Tricy Pd	30	31½
Tritn OG	2	2⅝
Tyson F	16⅛	16⅞
Un McGll	14	15
US Bnknt	6⅝	7⅛
US TrkLn	14⅞	15⅝
Up Pen P	17	17¼
Valley Ga	8⅜	9⅛
VanD Air	7⅛	8
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Valero	6⅝	7
Vanlron	21¼	22¼
Wads Pu	10½	11
Wsh NG	11⅛	12¼
Webb Re	6⅞	7
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2½
Weight W	7⅛	7½
Weldirn	1⅛	2½
Weling M	9¼	9¾
Well Gar	4⅛	5
Welsbch	4½	5⅛
Wain Mtg	1⅝	2⅛
Wesimd	45⅛	46½
Wlsc PL	17	17⅝
Wdwrd L	27½	28
Wright W	5	5⅝
ZionUt B	19¾	20¼

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
Amsterdam	103.00	102.40	105.80	97.40
Brussels	127.63	127.34	133.02	123.74
Frankfurt	155.39	154.87	155.64	150.34
London 30	411.40	411.50	417.40	381.60
London 500	176.92	176.55	178.83	161.71
Milan	83.49	83.75	91.37	81.22
Paris	111.10	110.90	112.10	100.40
Sydney	468.94	466.35	472.05	444.73
Tokyo (n)	341.12	341.08	343.29	326.28
Tokyo (o)	4587.44	4592.50	4684.25	4408.86
Zurich	301.90	300.50	304.00	294.60

(n) New. (o) Old.

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DEPARTEMENT de la MARTINIQUE

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This golf course is located in Martinique's main tourist zone, five kilometers from the Pointe du Bout beach resort, which offers a total lodging capacity of 1,798 beds, represented by:

- 1,252 beds in international-class hotels;
- 546 beds in an apartment-studio unit, which will increase its lodging capacity to 1,056 beds in the next two years.

This beach resort also offers a casino, a marina, and a group of restaurants and boutiques.

The Department, owner of the land adjacent to the golf course, intends to assist the concessionary in the construction of a tourist accommodation unit of about 200 rooms, by offering this land to the concessionary at a very ATTRACTIVE PRICE.

Write for further information, enclosing professional and bank references, within one month maximum delay to:

—Mr. le Préfet de la Région Martinique, Préfecture,
97262 Fort-de-France Cedex, Martinique (French West Indies).

For telephone or telex contact:

Mr. Christian Villette, telephone: Fort-de-France 71-63-26 (every morning, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.). Telex: 29-650 MR.

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Belgium ......B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00	Nepal (air) .... $	114.00	63.00
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Greece (air) .....Dr.	1,556.00	862.00	S. America (air)....$	114.00	63.00
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10-3-76

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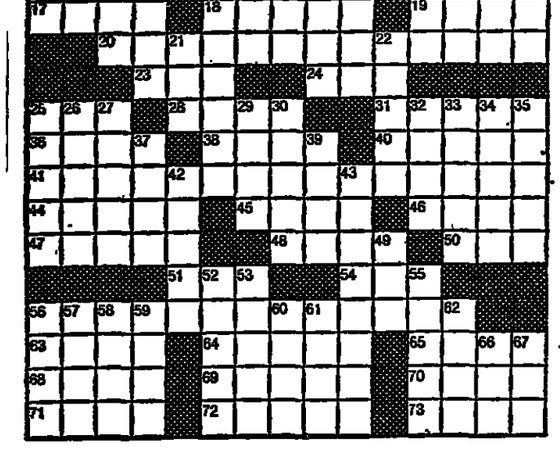
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

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40 Vibrant
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62 Writer Gale
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67 Time period



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—		MADRID	12	54	Clear
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Clear	MILAN	—	—	
ANKARA	—	—		MONTREAL	—11	12	Clear
ATHENS	20	68	Sunny	MOSCOW	—5	23	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH	—	—	
BELGRADE	—	—		NEW YORK	1	34	Snow
BERLIN	2	36	Cloudy	NICE	—	—	
BRUSSELS	2	36	Cloudy	OSLO	—	—	
BUCHAREST	—	—		PARIS	4	39	Clear
BUDAPEST	—	—		PRAGUE	—	—	
CASABLANCA	—	—		ROME	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	0	32	Cloudy	SOFIA	—	—	
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—		STOCKHOLM	—1	30	Snow
DUBLIN	—	—		TEHRAN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	—	—		TEL AVIV	20	68	Cloudy
FLORENCE	—	—		TUNIS	—	—	
FRANKFURT	2	36	Sunny	VIENNA	—	—	
GENEVA	5	41	Sunny	WARSAW	—	—	
HELSINKI	—3	27	Snow	WASHINGTON	1	34	Snow
ISTANBUL	—	—		ZURICH	—	—	
LAS PALMAS	—	—					
LISBON	14	57	Clear				
LONDON	4	39	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	10	50	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Because of yesterday's strike in the French Meteorological Service, figures from most of the above cities were unavailable.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 9, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregular:

(w) Alexander Fund..... $7.39
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd..... $8.33
Austral. Select Fd ..... $0.28 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond..... SF903.65
— (d) Conbar..... SF764
— (d) Grobar..... SF362
— (d) Stockbar..... SF883
(w) Browninvest..... $13.85
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.. $12.54
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.. $3.18
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd..... $7.67

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l..... $14.35
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $8.30
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF1,124
(d) Caribico Open-End $129.80
(d) Citadel Fund $3.26
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd... $773.06
(w) Convert Fd. Int A Certs. $8.27
(w) Convert Fd. Int B Certs. $12.34
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V.... $8 91

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Cunasec..... SF585
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF71.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF68.75
— (d) Energievalor..... SF80.50
— (d) Usec..... SF959
— (d) Europavalor..... SF131.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.45

(w) D.G.G..... $40.73
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.19
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $12.50
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd..... $13.34
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF1,082

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFUET:
— (d) Concentra DM32.10
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond..... DM77.20

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets.. $16.96
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.. $51.25
— (w) Fidelity Equitana..... $6.02
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.... $18.77
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.. $27.43
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $11.96
(d) Fiducem BF981
(w) First Intern'l Fd..... $134.55

(w) First Int'l Equity Sec.... $13.82
(d) First Nat'l City Fund..... $38.85
(d) First Security Corp Fd.... $35.31
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $55.83
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $25.76
(w) Fonselex Iscus Fr LF1,838
(d) Formula Selection Fd ... SF78.66
(d) Fonditalia..... $10.25
(d) Fund of Nations..... $5.57
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div) .. $0.69
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$3.24

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $12.42
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.... $27.65
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund..... $8.41
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.. $8.26

(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV.. $8,480
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $26.17
(d) Icofund..... $9.86
(d) Interfix..... SF311.25
(d) Interfund S.A..... $8.39
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $106.46
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey).. $22.61*
(r) Int'l Securities Fund..... $5.97

(r) Invest Atlantique..... $40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund... $8.53
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.. $7.63

(r) Japan Growth Fund..... $15.59
(d) Japan Selection Fund.... $51.11
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..... $14.34

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust... $84.61
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.. $42 82
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. $17.54*

(d) KB Income Fund..... LF1,626
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.. $11.22
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.... $19.46
(r) Leverage Cap Hold. $23.06

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L&I Multi-way Fd.. SF427
—+(w) L&I Income Fund.. SF363

(w) Lustfund..... $19.16
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.... $10.36
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund..... $1.74
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.12
(w) N.A.M.F..... $67.34
(w) Nippon Fund..... $39.36
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund..... $6.34
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd..... $6.33

(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $6.89

(d) Putman Intern'l Fund... $32.24
(d) Renta Fund..... LF2,064
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF1,051
(d) Rentinvest LF583

— (d) Safe Fund..... $4.69
— (d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.41
(w) Samura Portfolio..... SF58.50

Share Realty N.V $15.09
Share International N.V..... $4.47

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $13.65

S.M.G. FUNDS:
— (d) CEF Fund..... SF24.26
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.66
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V..... $7.30
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM92.70

SOPID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parton Sw. R Sat..... SF1.557
— (r) Securswiss..... SF581
(d) Soros Fund..... $214.47
(w) Star Fund..... $4.37

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor..... SF479.25
— (d) Intervalor SF67.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF376.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.... SF214.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..... SF80.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF94.94

(w) Talent Global Fund..... $9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)... $25.79
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N V..... $35.35
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $18.27

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amc., U.S. Sh SF36
— (d) Bond Invest SF70.75
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF60.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF122.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF31.50
— (d) Globinvest..... SF69
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF77
— (d) Sovereign-Int-Sh..... SF552
— (d) Safit south Am. Sh.... SF160
— (d) Sima Swiss. Sh Est.... SF176

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantifonds..... DM16.25
— (d) Europafonds..... DM23.30
— (d) Unifonds..... DM31.05
— (d) Unirenta..... DM41.40
— (d) Unispecial I DM53.80

(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd..... $3.18
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd..... $12.67
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.27
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,460.50
(w) West. Proprietary N.V ... $1,570.02
(d) World Equity Grth Fd... $417.71
(w) Worldwide Securities.... $45.29
(w) Worldwide Special $3,921.56

DM — Deutsche Mark; " — Ex-dividend; † — New; N A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

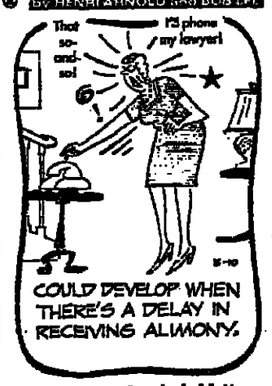
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CUMSI

NABOR

BABRYC

HASFIM



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FANCY SWOOP CORPSE THROAT
Answer: *What he invited her up to his apartment for* — "SCOTCH & SOFA"

BOOKS

SUSANNA, JEANIE AND THE OLD FOLKS AT H

The Songs of Stephen C. Foster From His Time to Ours

By William W. Austin. Macmillan. 420 pp. $17.

Reviewed by Henry Pleasants

STEPHEN COLLINS FOSTER is the most famous American songwriter of the 19th century. He is more famous now than he was during his brief lifetime: 1826-1864. But even today little is generally known about him beyond his name. As William W. Austin, Goldwin Smith professor of musicology at Cornell University, puts it aptly:

"The 20th-century public that knows 'Jeanie With the Light Brown Hair' knows the name of Foster. It knows that he lived unhappily, dreaming of an ideal Victorian woman in the intervals between his listening to black singers. The public has heard that he drank a lot and died alone, penniless. Just where and when he lived is hard to remember."

This is certainly a curious state of affairs with an American of whom Prof. Austin can say just as truthfully, noting the flattering attention paid to Foster by creative musicians as diverse in idiom and appeal as Anton Dvorak, Charles Ives, Ray Charles, Ornette Coleman and Pete Seeger, that "no musical audience of the 20th century can come so close to representing a whole society as can the huge population that knows Foster's songs."

As the title suggests, it is Foster's songs, and especially the unique universality of their appeal, rather than straight biography, that are the central subject of the book and the fascinating object of its author's widely ranging curiosity. He cannot, of course, escape biography, if only because we do not know Foster as we know, for example, Irving Berlin, George Gershwin and Cole Porter, and cannot, therefore, relate the songs to the personality, the life and the life style of the man who wrote them. Nor can we, as we can with them, determine precisely what social circumstances prompted the songs or be adequately aware of what they meant to those who sang them, heard them, learned them by heart, altered them and loved them.

It is not that the bare biographical facts are unknown. It is rather that the several biographies, the most recent dating from 1934, pose more questions relative to the facts than they answer. So, for that matter, does Austin, whose work abounds in questions and conjecture. But *failing to find satisfactory answers in the "life,"* he looks for them in the "times," examining the songs in the musical, poetical and social context of their own and subsequent eras. The examination has yielded clues, and these Prof. Austin investigates with the insatiable curiosity of a Roman haruspex inspecting the entrails of a sacrificial lamb.

There is, to begin with, the beguiling phenomenon of a writer of "plantation songs" who never set foot on a plantation and almost certainly never heard a slave sing. Foster was born and brought up in reasonably comfortable middle-class circumstances in the suburbs of Pittsburgh. Aside from a stint as bookkeeper for a brother's shipping firm in Cincinnati between 1847 and a brief holiday excursion boat to New Orleans in 1852, he spent most of his life around Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, with the last 12 years in New York, where he died. Even the presumed Old Kentucky Home, once the property of Foster's father-in-law, is now a state museum in Bardstown, Ky., where it would seem to have been only fleetingly, if at all.

Foster's plantation songs, which are in fact, minstrel songs, were written for and sung by white performers in blackface parodying black singers, or parodying—whether the music of black Americans or not—what they were spurious. Even the most successful minstrel songwriters, as Prof. Austin points out, wrote songs more distinctively indigenous than Foster's.

Paradoxically, it may have been just this spuriousness that accounted for, or at least contributed, their popular success. They drew upon a stereotyped vision of the plantation whether it was or had been, but they appeared and appealed in a particular fantasy. And Foster's devotion to his subjects and his sympathy, probably unwittingly, added a quality that made it possible for the songs to serve the pro-Confederate, anti-abolitionist fervor of both abolitionists and those who defended slavery. The use of dialect—also a minstrel convention—gave an indigenous flavor to melodies, rhythms and harmonies that were essentially European and, therefore, both familiar and acceptable to the white audiences for whom they were intended.

That was not the reason, however, the musical establishment, which never slight the suggestion of indigenous Afro-American influence it may have been, it was enough at the time to arouse the scorn and indignation of the leading critics, expressed in scathing language. Foster was but one responded by concentrating on the type of sentimental song then fashionable. Most of his 200-odd songs belong to a single category, "Jeanie" being the familiar prototype. But this did not catch on as his plantation songs did, and it was this that probably broke his heart.

Prof. Austin puts it in an admirably pithy summation. "Foster was swept along by what he called 'Susanna,' and by what failed to happen to 'Jeanie.'"

If the plantation songs are better than the others, this may have been due to the fact that the minstrel show was the one that would continue to be for more than 50 years, the principal form of lowbrow entertainment in America, giving the songs a wider and more flattering exposure to the benefit of accomplished and popular performers. And if the plantation setting was phony, the music essentially European and the poems ambiguous as to who was supposed to be singing to whom about what, the sentiments were genuine, if inadequately expressed.

Prof. Austin is at his best when he relates those sentiments to the facts of Foster's life—a life that seem even pampered boyhood of the youngest of a large family, financial and probably emotional inadequacy as husband and father that he loved, the economic vicissitudes of the profession of songwriting in pre-ASCAP days. Most of all this is hard work rather than plausible conjecture, but it matters little. What matters was—and still is—Foster's genius of evoking sensations, even those of melancholy and nostalgia, which he, as an amiable man certainly experienced, and which are common to mankind.

Henry Pleasants is a former International Herald Tribune music critic.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	L	I	C		T	I	M	E	R		C	E	S	S
S	E	A	L		A	D	A	M	O		A	L	E	E
P	A	R	E		W	E	O	D	E	L	L	S	E	A
C	R	E	V	A	S	S	E	S		E	V	E	R	T
A	S	S	E	S				P	S	I				
			S	C	O	T	T		U	S	N	A	V	Y
T	A	B		P	I	O		M	O	G	U	L		O
O	R	Y		P	E	N	G	U	I	N		A	N	Y
B	A	R	R	E	W		A	L	C			R	E	O
E	L	O	E	S	T		S	T	E	A	M			
		P	I	O				C	A	T	E	R		
P	E	A	L	E		S	O	U	T	H	P	O	L	E
A	I	N	T	A	R	C	T	I	C	A		S	K	U
R	Y	A	N		H	A	L	A	S		S	E	A	T	S
R	O	S	S		A	B	Y	S	S		O	Y	E	S

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

South opened one no-trump, North raised to game, and West made the normal lead of the heart jack. As it turned out, a spade would have been effective, but that might easily have presented the declarer with a crucial trick.

South won the first trick with the heart ace and led a diamond to dummy's queen. East ducked smoothly, expecting South to return to his hand to repeat the finesse. He would have regretted this ducking play in the somewhat unlikely event that South began with four diamonds. But all was well. South led a club to the ace and repeated the diamond finesse.

East won with the diamond king, noting that his partner had played the ten. This was slightly surprising, for he would have played high-low with a doubleton. He correctly diagnosed a suit-preference signal, suggesting the high-ranking spade suit.

Apart from that, it was clear that spades offered the only hope of successful defense. West's lead of the heart jack denied possession of a higher honor in the partnership style, so South was destined to make five diamond tricks, two hearts and at least two clubs.

It had to be assumed that West held the ace, but not necessarily the queen. (He could possibly have both these cards. South had the points for it by his opening bid.)

So East worked out the winning defense. He led the spade jack, and the defense took two tricks to defeat the game. If West covered with the queen and East won the ace. A spade return, East turned to the king, and the setting seven scored over South's head.

	NORTH	
	♠ 104	
	♡ 43	
	◇ AQJ865	
	♣ K104	
WEST		EAST
♠ A973		♠ K
♡ J1096		♡ Q
◇ 1043		◇ K
♣ 76		♣ 9
	SOUTH (D)	
	♠ Q852	
	♡ AK75	
	◇ 97	
	♣ AQJ	

Both sides were vul

The bidding:

South	West	North	E
1 N.T.	Pass	3 N.T.	P
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart jac

هكذا من الأصل

layers Enter Game and Decide to Meet Baseball Owners



Associated Press.

NG FOR A BREAK—Major league players relax at a camp which they organized Petersburg, Fla. From left to right are: Mets' John Stearns and Wayne Garates' Willie Stargell, Cards' Al Hrabosky and Don Kessinger, and Mets' Joe Torre.

Labor Negotiator Will Try To Arrange the Gathering

By Joseph Durso

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 9 (NYT).—Two dozen of the highest-priced stars in baseball held an extraordinary meeting on the infield grass at Eckerd College here yesterday and voted to send a delegation to help unlock the stalemate that has closed the spring training camps.

The players said they were not trying to bypass the labor negotiators who have been arguing for weeks about the sport's "reserve system," which binds players to teams. But they decided it was time for players to meet owners face to face "to communicate and exchange ideas."

Joe Torre of the New York Mets telephoned their decision to Marvin Miller, the economist who is executive director of the Players Association in New York and who plans their labor strategy. Miller replied by calling a meeting of the player representatives for each of the 24 teams in the major leagues and he invited the club owners to join them.

If the owners accept, a kind of summit meeting will be held at 2 p.m. Thursday at Tampa airport: All the players' shop stewards and all the club owners sitting around the table trying to break the third and most serious labor stalemate in baseball in the last eight years.

The negotiating teams for both sides resume their talks in New York today. John Gaherin, the owners' chief negotiator, told Miller yesterday that they would discuss the idea of a joint meeting at that time.

Campus Gathering

The Player Relations Committee, the group that directs the owners' side of the bargaining, met all day in New York preparing strategy for the resumed talks.

The players acted after Johnny Bench of the world champion Cincinnati Reds had driven over from Tampa to address a "grass roots" meeting on the varsity diamond at Eckerd College. They met in a sort of no-man's-land in the heart of the spring training belt, which was quiet for the eighth straight day.

Bench, who signed his contract last week for $200,000, discussed and even debated the issue for half an hour while Tom Seaver of the New York Mets replied by restating the "union" position. Then the players—members of the Mets, St. Louis Cardinals, Pittsburgh Pirates and Detroit Tigers who have been working out here informally for 10 days—decided that they should meet their employers.

Some restlessness and even urgency was indicated because the baseball season opens one month from yesterday and the teams have started to cancel exhibition games that were supposed to begin late this week. The Mets and Cardinals announced yesterday that they were canceling their traditional "opening games" against each other this Saturday and Sunday, and said that they would wipe out one more game automatically for each day the deadlock persisted—that is, they need seven days of training before the first exhibition game.

The Milwaukee Brewers canceled their first five scheduled exhibition games, but the Atlanta Braves announced they have scheduled a game for Sunday with the Chicago White Sox. The two are the only teams with non-roster players in camp.

Out of Uniform

Bench made his plea while standing near the pitcher's mound in white slacks and a blue sports shirt. The other players sat on the grass in an assortment of sweat shirts, bermuda shorts and baseball pants.

They included Seaver, who is seeking a three-year contract for more than $800,000; Lou Brock of the Cardinals, who signed last week for $175,000; Willie Stargell of the Pirates, also signed at $175,000, and a cluster of others who earn around $100,000—Reggie Smith of the Cardinals, Bill Freehan of the Tigers, Rennie Stennett and Manny Sanguillen of the Pirates, and Jerry Koosman, Jon Matlack and Mickey Lolich of the Mets.

"I'm not saying let's get rid of Marvin Miller," Bench said. "But let's get something going. Can we as players afford to sit around and do nothing? I'm worried to death—this thing could ruin baseball."

Seaver emphasized that the real hurdle was the owners' fear of lawsuits from players who already had signed their contracts or from players who had refused to sign because they wanted to play out their options.

In the past, players "belonged" to teams until they retired or were traded. But recent court decisions ruled that players could become free agents one year after signing their contracts. The labor negotiators are trying to find a compromise formula, but some players, like Mike Marshall of the Los Angeles Dodgers, have said they would sue for their freedom anyway.

"How many guys would play out their option?" Seaver asked rhetorically, and answered: "Ten percent at most. But the owners want us to assume the liability in case any players sue us because we've bargained away their individual rights. Could they sue the Players Association and even our pension fund? Half a billion dollars is at stake. I'm not a judge, and I have no idea what a judge would rule then."

Never Gives Up

FT. LAUDERDALE, Fla., March 9 (AP).—Charles O. Finley, the owner of the Oakland A's, took another step in his continuing battle to retrieve pitcher Jim (Catfish) Hunter from the New York Yankees by offering him a one-year contract in the mail.

The disclosure was made here where the Yanks are scheduled to begin spring training as soon as the major league owners and players settle their contract differences.

Hunter, the 1974 Cy Young Award winner as the American League's top pitcher, said he gave Finley's letter, containing the one-year, $100,000 offer, to his lawyer, J. Carleton Cherry.

Cherry then informed Yankees president Gabe Paul of Finley's action—and Paul immediately filed a letter of protest with baseball commissioner Bowie Kuhn and American League president Lee MacPhail, charging the A's owner with tampering.

Tampering is illegal under baseball rules. If Finley is found guilty of the violation, a penalty against him will be decided by Kuhn.

The Yankees also said they sent a letter to Finley, telling him to stop contacting or talking with any of their ballplayers.

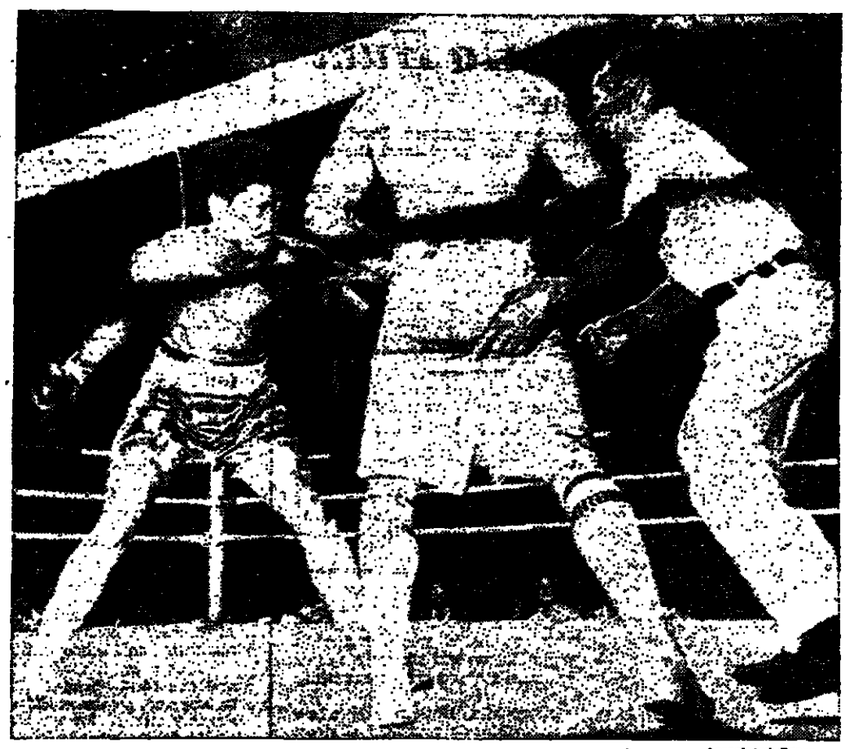
Hunter became a member of the Yankees on Dec. 31, 1974, signing a five-year contract for $3.75 million after he was declared a free agent by a New York arbitrator, who ruled Finley breached Hunter's contract.

Fences Shortened

BALTIMORE, March 9 (AP).—The fences at Memorial Stadium will be shortened for this season, the fourth such move since the Baltimore Orioles rejoined the major leagues in 1954.

The distance to the fence in centerfield will be reduced from 410 to 405 feet. In the "power alleys" in right center and left center, the fences will be shortened from 395 to 385 feet nearest dead center, and from 385 to 378 closer toward the foul lines. A seven-foot wire fence will continue to join the permanent 14-foot wall at a point 360 feet from home plate in right and left fields, with the foul lines remaining at 309 feet.

There were 91 homers hit in Memorial Stadium last season, tying Kansas City's Royal Stadium for 10th place in the American League. The only park with fewer—78—was Anaheim Stadium, home of the California Angels.



Associated Press.

BEATING HIS PANTS OFF—Maurice Quillen taking advantage of opponent when Andre Love's trunks begin to make trip to canvas. Quillen won in New Orleans.

U.S. Team Leads Russians In 1st Tennis Confrontation

MOSCOW, March 9 (AP).—The American tennis squad snapped out of a slump today and took a big lead after the second round of the first Soviet-American team tennis tournament.

The Americans won 52 games to 40 for the Soviet team in the two days of matches for the $100,000 series, which continues in Philadelphia, Cleveland and Indianapolis starting Saturday.

The Only U.S. loss in the second day was by Vitas Gerulaitis, 7-6, against Taimuraz Kakuliya. Billie-Jean King, U.S. women's captain, beat the No. 1-ranked Russian, Olga Morozova, 7-5.

The doubles team of Gerulaitis and Alex Mayer handily defeated the Soviet pair of Alex Metreveli and Kakuliya, 6-2.

In the last match of the closing round here, Mayer and King beat Metreveli and Morozova, 7-5, in mixed doubles.

The five-round series is scored according to games won. The winning team gets $60,000 and the losers $40,000.

A crowd of 14,000, about the same number that attended the previous night, filled Lenin Stadium.

Ramirez Hurt

KEAUHOU-KONA, Hawaii, March 9 (UPI).—Bjorn Borg of Sweden won by default a World Challenge Cup match over Mexico's Raul Ramirez, who had to give up because of a pulled groin muscle.

Borg was ahead, 6-3, 4-6, 6-0, 3-0, when Ramirez pulled out. The Mexican said he could not complete the set "because I can't endure the pain anymore."

Ramirez said he pulled the muscle last Monday but had not told anyone, hoping it would heal in time for the $10,000, winner-take-all match.

Borg played his baseline game in the first set in which Ramirez made only eight first serves out of 25. In the second set, Ramirez changed tactics, charging to the net and breaking Borg's serve four times to down the Swede.

Borg began hitting winners in the third set as Ramirez's injury became more apparent. Borg broke the Mexican's serve three times to take the set in 22 minutes.

New Friendship

NEW YORK, March 9 (NYT).—Arthur Ashe, fresh from his victories in the World Cup, was in town yesterday to pick up an award as the Martini & Rossi tennis player of the year. The award included a check for $7,500.

Ashe indicated he had patched up his differences with Jimmy Connors, whom he called "a very charming guy" and "the biggest male attraction in tennis."

"I really never knew Jimmy until we played together at Hartford last weekend," said Ashe. "We had dinner together. We talked in the locker room. We made a date to play golf in the Tennis Games a couple of weeks from now in Palm Springs. I found that Jimmy is a lot like me: he is independent and has a lot of pride. In some ways, we are cast in the same mold. We are both loners. We both like to go our own way."

Regarding a possible challenge match with Connors, Ashe said, "I have no objection so long as it does not interfere with the regular tournament schedule." But he added, "I will never have anything to do with an event in which Bill Riordan is involved." Riordan has a long-term contract with CBS for the televised big-money challenge matches.

Ali's Defense Is Weakened At Heathrow

LONDON, March 9 (AP).—Muhammad Ali's bodyguard was detained at Heathrow Airport today and had a loaded revolver taken from him, airport officials said. The world heavyweight champion had flown in from Amsterdam to publicize his new book. "I am the Greatest."

The captain of the plane radioed to Heathrow to say there was a man aboard with a loaded gun. Security men were waiting for the bodyguard when the plane landed. They released him but kept the gun.

Ali told customs officers: "The American President flies everywhere and has a lot of armed bodyguards. I have one, and his gun is taken away. I am bigger than the President."

The bodyguard later was identified as Pat Patterson, a former policeman in Chicago.

n Francisco Joins NIT's Field

Sam Goldaper

ORK, March 9 (NYT). ancisco, a team en in the preseason by of basketball fever not s since the glory days ussell and K.C. Jones, d yesterday to the Na nvitation Tournament

ion's oldest post-season at completed its 12- t with the addition of rsity of North Carolina te, Kansas State, St. rth Carolina State and s.

Louisville, Oregon, North Carolina A. and T., Kentucky, Niagara and Providence had previously been selected for the tournament that begins with Saturday afternoon and evening doubleheaders at Madison Square Garden.

Long before the Dons had played their first game they were flooded by thousands of nonstudent applications for season tickets. Previously, no more than 200 season tickets had been sold in advance. The newborn interest in San Francisco was stirred after coach Bob Gaillard had recruited Bill Cartwright, a 7-footer; Wilfred Boynes, 6-7, and James Hardy, 6-9, from the most-wanted scholastic list.

The freshmen-oriented San Francisco team finished with a 23-7 won-lost record. The Dons were beaten in overtime Saturday night by Pepperdine for the West Coast Athletic Conference title. It cost them a berth in the National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament.

Lee Rose, the coach of North Carolina at Charlotte whose team has a 21-5 record, did the best selling job to get his team an NIT berth.

While Rutgers was playing St. John's Saturday afternoon at the Garden, Rose was introducing himself to members of the selection committee. He told them about the Forty-Niners' string schedule, about Lew Massey, who established a school-scoring record with 594 points, and about Cedric Maxwell, one of the nation's top rebounders.

"I couldn't stay down here and wait for the selection committee to hear about us," said Rose yesterday by telephone from Charlotte. "This tournament gives us the national exposure our team deserves and needs. It's more important for us to get this tournament bid than most other teams because we haven't received much national publicity. Few people have heard of us and those who have still confuse us with the University of North Carolina.

"Recently we sent a questionnaire to a high school recruit asking him if he would be interested in coming here. He wrote back asking for a photograph of Phil Ford. We wrote back and told him we were unable to accommodate him because Ford played for North Carolina."

Kansas State, led by Chuckie Williams, finished second to Missouri in the Big Eight Conference with a 20-7 mark. The Wildcats are coached by Jack Hartman, who last won the NIT in 1967 when he coached a Walt Frazier-led Southern Illinois quintet.

North Carolina State (19-8), which rejected the NIT last March when David Thompson would have drawn a lot of fans, was more eager to come this time. The Wolfpack has another exciting talent in sophomore Kenny Carr, who averaged 27.7 points during the regular season.

With New York and New Jersey teams enjoying a banner year with four representatives in the NCAA tournament, St. Peter's is the lone local NIT entry. St. Peter's, led by Bob Fasio, 22-point scorer, has a 19-5 mark.

Holy Cross (21-9) was one of only 12 major independent teams in the nation to achieve more than 20 victories. Chris Potter, Billy Doran, Marty Halsey and Michael Vicens are averaging around 15 points.

Oregon, North Carolina State, Kansas State and Louisville have been given first-round byes.

man Will Test Indy 500

YORK, March 9 (UPI).—Sports car driver Janet Guthrie me the first woman ever to be entered in the Indianapolis uto classic.

00 entry check was turned over to Indianapolis Motor officials last Wednesday by Guthrie's sponsor, Bryant ng Cooling Company, for her ride in a Rolla Vollstedt as the No. 2 driver k Simon.

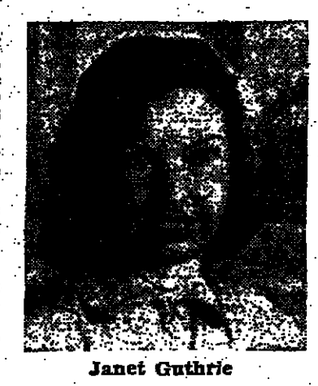
in Indianapolis for ncement of her entry, anger to rear engine was clocked at 160 our in a Chevron B-16 at Sebring, Fla., where ed against Mario An the late Mark Donohue Revson.

as first in her class 2-hour Sebring behind of an under-2-liter

lowed oval at Indy that and fortune for three- er A.J. Foyt, Donohue, Vukovich, sr., among vides the sternest test rie's 13-year racing

1/2 mile track, a left the way, has been a toughened drivers on d States Auto Club hip trail. Now, as elected to conquer verest of motor sports or a spot on the grid ay 30 race.

ify, however, Guthrie pass the rookie test the first 20 laps are 150 miles an hour and 0 laps at whatever drivers deem most le.



Janet Guthrie

May of Indiana Gains Honors As No. 1 Player

NEW YORK, March 9 (UPI).—Scott May of top-ranked Indiana has been named the winner of the James A. Naismith Trophy as UPI's college basketball player of the year.

May, who has led Indiana to two straight undefeated seasons, won the award by two votes over Notre Dame's Adrian Dantley in balloting by sports writers and sportscasters. He is the first Indiana player honored in the 22-year history of the award.

May, 6 feet 7, received 56 votes to 54 for Dantley. Kent Benson of Indiana was third 17 votes, followed by John Lucas of Maryland and Phil Sellers of Rutgers, with eight each, and Rich Washington of UCLA and Ron Lee of Oregon, with five each.

"He is the best all-around player with whom I've been associated," said Indiana coach Bobby Knight. "Also, probably the best I've ever seen play the game."

College Poll

(The final UPI Board of Coaches top 20 college basketball teams with first-place votes and records in parentheses.)

		Pts.
1.	Indiana (40) (26-0)	418
2.	Marquette (2) (25-1)	376
3.	Rutgers (28-0)	300
4.	Nevada-Las Vegas (28-1)	253
5.	UCLA (22-4)	244
6.	North Carolina (25-3)	207
7.	Alabama (22-4)	92
8.	Notre Dame (23-5)	90
9.	Michigan (27-5)	76
10.	Washington (22-5)	61
11.	Missouri (24-6)	59
12.	Arizona (22-3)	21
13.	Maryland (22-5)	20
14.	Tennessee (21-5)	13
15.	Virginia (18-11)	16
16.	Florida St. (20-5)	10
	Cincinnati (23-5)	10
18.	St. John's (NY) (23-5)	9
19.	W. Michigan (24-3)	7
	Princeton (23-4)	7

College Basketball

Auburn 103, Mississippi 88.
Alabama 84, Vanderbilt 77 (ot).
Florida 94, LSU 91.
Kentucky 94, Miss. St. 93 (ot).

NAIA Tournament
(First round)

Doane (Neb.) 89, Norfolk St. (Va.) 79.
Corpus St. (Md.) 78, Dowling (NY) 55.
Texas Southern 81, Florida 59.
Calif. Baptist 95, Hanson 81.
Lake Superior St. (Mich.) 88, Alcorn St. (Miss.) 79.
Fairmont St. (W. Va.) 88, Howard Payne 52.
Illinois Wesleyan 100, SW Baptist 84.
Lincoln Mem. (Tenn.) 101, Guilford (N.C.) 85.

zuela 1st
p U.S. Race
lotorcycles

A BEACH, Fla., (AP).—Venezuelan ...ito, 20, won a battle ...my Roberts and ex- ...e wear to capture ...nnual Daytona 200, ...g's leading race in ...d States.

...crossed the finish line ...e lap ahead of the ...ce finisher, Gary Nixon, ...pister.

...and Roberts swapped ...even times through the ...n, until a worn tire ...berts to veer off the ...d sent him into a pit ...four-minute tire change ...Roberts, an American, ...place, and again prevent- ...from taking the only ...e hasn't won on the ...Motorcycle Association ...ational circuit.

...who ignored instruc- ...stop for a tire change ...laps left, finished with ...ire on his Yahama in ...de a Kawasaki. The ...e finisher, Pat Hennen, ...Suzuki. Last year's win- ...Remero, was fourth on ...s, with fifth going to ...Patrick Pons on a ...

...who collected $15,000 ...$70,000 prize money, ...198.770 miles an hour ...e 3.87-mile Daytona In- ...l Speedway road course, ...record.

HL Scoring

	GP	G	A	Pts
...nal	68	43	56	99
...ia	63	30	69	99
...ia	67	40	57	97
...Mont.	68	31	62	93
...Pitts.	63	33	49	82
...Buff.	67	34	54	88
...Pitts.	67	44	42	86
...onto	67	35	49	84
...Islanders	66	27	56	83
...Rangers	67	26	52	78

It's Time Out to Think About Soccer's Busy Schedule

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, March 9 (IHT).—It's time out in the European tournaments this week as the teams prepare for next Wednesday's decisive second legs of the quarterfinal. Time, perhaps, to look at what is still the most important single issue in world soccer: that far too much of the sport is being played.

Recently I visited Lincoln City, running away with the English Fourth Division; it is a club shrewdly reconstituted, now in the black after having been £60,000 ($120,000) in the red. I expressed the opinion, just before the match, that 46 Fourth Division league games a season were immensely too many for a player's well-being. The chairman and business manager strongly disagreed; they insisted, financially, 46 games were not enough.

The game was played, Lincoln won by a large margin but played indifferently. After the match its talented 31-year-old manager, Graham Taylor, smiled, shook his head wryly, said he knew his players hadn't performed well: he said they were tired. Two matches a week at such pressure was altogether too demanding.

Strange how the game of soccer has apparently lost interest in the most pressing topic of a few years ago; that of the wear and tear on players, reflected in damage to their pelvic girdle. Perhaps the incidence of that problem was exaggerated, but I am perfectly sure that the problem of too much soccer remains.

What's to be done? The circle is vicious indeed, a Catch 22 affair. In a time of economic depression, the clubs urgently need more revenue, and much of that must come from money taken at the gate in matches. The players, by contrast, need to play less.

I would earnestly advise, rather than freedom of contract, their primary concern, though I fully believe players are entitled to freedom of contract *per se*, and not the half-hearted "you can go but we still want a transfer fee" compromise initially worked out by the players and the league.

...American League club managers have been visiting Britain in large numbers lately, eager to sign players either on temporary or permanent basis. One of them was Ron Newman, newly in charge of the new club, the Los Angeles Skyhawks of the American Soccer League, while another new club, Los Angeles Aztecs (complete, they hope, with George Best), have set up shop across the city in the better known but younger North American Soccer League.

Newman, 42, who once played First Division soccer for Portsmouth, and did a splendid "missionary" job as manager of the Dallas Tornado, feels that the NASL is wrong to resent the American League, which could eventually fill the vital role of an American Second Division and, in the process, give more of a chance to native-born American players.

The trouble is, as another manager, Boston's Hubert Vogelsinger, has also said, that pressures on coaches are too intense to allow them to risk American players. There are, of course, rare and distinguished exceptions, such as Dallas's Kyle Rote jr., but by and large the NASL rule that clubs have half-a-dozen Americans in their squad is a dead letter; they're signed simply to warm the bench.

From Milan, there is the news that the administrative crisis has been solved, at last, by the arrival of the customary Maecenas, in this case a millionaire businessman named Vittorio Duina, 60, who says he wants to "do something valid in a public, social, human way," and has thus moved from helping poor boys to helping . . . poor Milan. Hospitals, diagnostic centers and preventive medicine, his first essay into philanthropy, caused him bitterness, he says. I wonder what Milan will cause him.

NBA Scoring

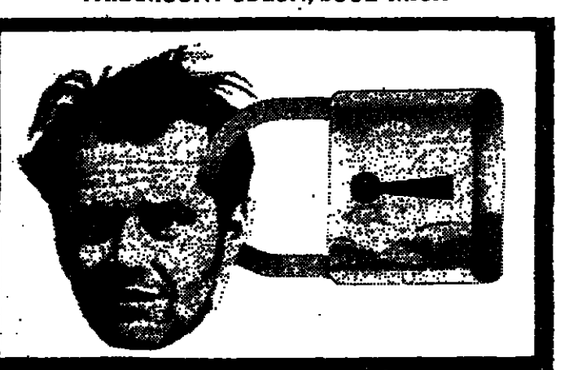
	G	FG	FT	Pts	Avg.
McAdoo, Buff.	58	717	411	1845	31.8
Abdul-Jabbar, L.A.	64	707	365	1779	27.8
Archibald, K.C.	61	580	391	1511	24.8
Maravich, N.O.	46	425	285	1135	24.7
McGinnis, Phila.	64	582	414	1478	23.1
F. Brown, Seattle	61	591	215	1397	22.9
R. Smith, Buff.	63	547	282	1376	21.8
Drew, Atl.	61	464	397	1325	21.7
Dandridge, Milw.	55	486	185	1161	21.1
Barry, G.S.	64	556	230	1342	21.0

Gillingham Returns

GREEN BAY, Wis., March 9 (AP).—Gale Gillingham, an all-pro guard who retired before the start of the last National Football League season, is returning to the Green Bay Packers. Bart Starr, the Packer's coach and general manager, has announced that Gillingham, 37, has agreed to play this season.

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Observer

Pro, Con and Ho Hum

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—For the benefit of those who came in late, here is what has already happened:

Gerald Ford, who is running against New York, has been challenged by Ronald Reagan, who is *running against* Washington. Jimmy Carter, who grows peanuts, is also running against Washington, but Carter is in favor of kindness and love, which distinguishes him from Reagan, who is in favor of getting tougher with the Russians.



Baker

Sen. Jackson is also in favor of getting tougher with the Russians. Unlike Reagan, however, Jackson is not running against Washington but against the Arabs.

Although not running against the Arabs specifically, Reagan is running against Henry Kissinger, who gets along well with the Egyptians. Jackson is running against Kissinger, too. Gerald Ford is running in favor of Kissinger, but he has sworn never to use the word *détente* again.

* * *

Everybody is running in favor of Israel, including Morris Udall, who looks like Abraham Lincoln.

Nobody is running against crime in the streets, but Ford, Jackson and George Wallace are running against school busing.

Like Reagan and Carter, Wallace is also running against Washington. Ford—who is running in favor of Washington, remember—has attempted to counter the Reagan-Carter-Wallace run against Washington by running against Fidel Castro.

Udall is running against the oil cartel. Fred Harris is also running against the oil cartel, but unlike Udall, who looks like Lincoln, Harris looks like Smiley Burnett.

Milton Shapp is running in favor of high employment, and Sargent Shriver is running in favor of the American family, but both are running far behind, doubtless because they still haven't found anything, anybody or any place to run against.

Almost everybody ran in New Hampshire recently and the majority of voters there decided not to vote. From this evidence of massive indifference, Ford and Carter were proclaimed the winners.

After that, Massachusetts held an election during a blizzard and almost nobody showed up, so Jackson, who received one-fourth of the minority, was declared the winner. Wallace, who finished third, said he was the winner, too, because he hadn't finished last, despite the fact that Massachusetts was hostile territory. Udall, who finished second, said he was also the winner, because he had finished ahead of all the other "liberal" candidates.

This made Carter nervous, and he went to Florida and started running against Jackson. Jackson said Carter was running against the middle-class's favorite tax loophole—the right to deduct interest payments on house mortgages.

Carter said he was not running against anything except Washington but added that he would have to ease the intensity with which he was running in favor of love and kindness, unless Jackson stopped misrepresenting him.

Meanwhile, Reagan had also gone to Florida and held strategy conferences. As a result, Reagan decided to take off the gloves. Since then, Reagan has been running against gloves, which gives Florida's Republican voters a clear choice between Reagan and Ford, who, in his attacks on Castro, is running against beards.

The obvious winner in Florida will be Udall, who is not running there and, hence, like Hubert Humphrey and Edward Kennedy, who are also not running, cannot be eliminated by the voting.

* * *

Humphrey, who looks like Jackson without tranquilizers, is running in favor of Democratic party harmony and against running in primary elections. If Jackson wins in Florida, however, Humphrey will have to start running against Jackson. This is because Jackson has recently started running in favor of the New Deal (1933-1941) and in favor of the Cold War (1946-1962), which have hitherto been Humphrey's favorite causes, too.

If Jackson threatens to take the big nostalgia vote from Humphrey, Humphrey will have to stop running against running in primaries and start running against a wide variety of irrelevant people, places and things of the sort primary voters like to see candidates run against.

It will not be so easy for Humphrey to head off Jackson, for Jackson has now added Daniel Patrick Moynihan to his campaign entourage. Moynihan speaks even more brilliantly than Humphrey, which may keep people from crashing into the slumberous dazes which Jackson customarily arouses long enough to get to the polls.

Meanwhile, Carter is running both for and against legal abortion, while Udall toys with the idea of running in favor of shawls and stovepipe hats.

Horse Pictures Sold From U.S. Collection

LONDON, March 9 (UPI).—Three paintings from the collection of the late U.S. businessman Fletcher Jones were sold at Christie's auction rooms for a total of $85,000.

The paintings, all of horses by British artist Sir Alfred Munnings, were sold to private buyers. They were "Mackwiller-Jennings Up at Chantilly," "Winter Meeting" and "Steeplechasing—Going Down to the Start."

Mary Blume

Nancy Mitford, who died in Versailles in 1973, moved to France after World War II: 'Having voted Socialist and so done her best to make England uninhabitable,' wrote Waugh, 'Nancy broke from her chrysalis, took wing and settled lightly in the heart of Paris.'

Paris Bookstore Dusts Off Mitfordiana

PARIS (IHT).—Until now, the residents of Passy have been, although one might not have guessed, underprivileged in one way at least: Bookshops. They have had to go as far as the Place de la Concorde, to Galignani or Smith's, for a good choice of English and American books.

But just over a month ago, Joanna d'Hauteville, who is English and married to the French Count Gérard d'Hauteville, took over a dress shop named, optimistically as it turned out, *La Boutique Fantasque*, and reopened it as a small and pleasant Anglo-French bookshop called Trilby's after George du Maurier's romantic and Francophile novel.

It is a small shop on the Rue Franklin, off the Trocadéro, and one can't spend a lot on postage returning unsold books to England, so the stock is limited and Mme. d'Hauteville has sensibly ordered for the most part what she would like to read.

"I follow my personal taste to a certain extent," she says. "I've excluded stupid books—those that are both cheap in the American sense and shoddy—and all regional books. No Strolling in Sussex or Rambling in Wyoming."

Mme. d'Hauteville came to Paris some 10 years ago after living in Italy, where she wrote for Country Life on the English families there. "I hoped when I came to France there would be picturesque English families here, but they weren't quite so *haut en couleur*," she says.

The most picturesque family is probably her own. When she came to Paris, Mme. d'Hauteville came upon her aunt, the writer Nancy Mitford. "I was happy to find an aunt, whom I adopted on that occasion. We got on very well." Mme. d'Hauteville was in fact Nancy Mitford's niece by marriage: Her uncle was Miss Mitford's ex-husband, Peter Rodd, the uproarious original of Evelyn Waugh's Basil Seal, whom Mme. d'Hauteville knew quite well toward the end of his life.

"He mellowed a lot with the years; he became gentler and kinder," she says. "We knew another side from the arrogance of his youth."

Nancy Mitford, who died in Versailles in 1973, moved to France after World War II: "Having voted Socialist and so done her best to make England uninhabitable," wrote Waugh, "Nancy broke from her chrysalis, took wing and settled lightly in the heart of Paris."

In her memory, Mme. d'Hauteville has organized a show called "Nancy Mitford et Son Monde," which will open at Trilby's next Tuesday and which will be the first of a series. The next will be on the exiled Rusisan writer Andrei Sinyavsky. The Mitford show will, she hopes, attract members of the Mitford *monde* and the whole range of the British colony in Paris.

"There are a lot of elderly ladies beached up in Paris," she says. "Some were nannies, some were chorus girls." Mme. d'Hauteville put a notice about the show in her church newsletter. "We hope to get some of them here."

The Mitford family will be represented by Nancy Mitford's sister, Lady Mosley, who lives outside Paris and whose son Alexander was the original Basil in the Mitford novel "Don't Tell Alfred." Would Nancy Mitford be pleased by the tribute? "Oh, rather," says Lady Mosley.

The youngest of the six Mitford sisters, the Duchess of Devonshire, will not be at the show but, like Lady Mosley, she has lent quite a few things. "The awful thing is I can't remember what I did send," she says. "Something in the letter line."

The duchess has an enormous amount of Mitfordiana at *home at Chatsworth*. She is Nancy Mitford's literary executor, rather a nice touch, for, according to Sir Harold Acton's memoir, "Nancy Mitford." Nancy liked to accuse her youngest sister of *illiteracy*. "Quite true," says the duchess, "I never learned to read. Or write."

Having the exhibition in a bookshop is a pleasant idea since Nancy Mitford worked happily for a time in Heywood Hill's London shop, "a center of all that was left of fashionable and intellectual London," Waugh said. She went to work there in 1942 and, says Harold Acton, "while she attracted many new customers, she frightened some of the older ones away. One who was waiting to be served while Nancy was absorbed in a long telephone talk remarked testily: 'A little less "darling" and a little more attention, please!'"



Nancy—from a drawing by William Acton in Harold Acton's memoir, "Nancy Mitford".

The show will include a photograph of Nancy Mitford's alarming father, Lord Redesdale, plus wedding pictures, a French translation of her books, including "L'Amour dans un *Climat Froid*," *photographs of the sisters, a 1930 letter from* Nancy ("I've got out of going to Switzerland, thank heavens. It is a blessed relief to think that I have escaped those snowcapped peaks"), a fan letter about "The Blessing" from Somerset Maugham, and a picture of Nancy Mitford as an ambulance driver. "She loved it," says Mme. d'Hauteville. "I believe she went around saying, 'Heavenly 1940.'"

The show will be on for only two weeks, until April 1, as Mme. d'Hauteville also sells posters and she needs the space (Trilby's is closed Saturday and Monday mornings and Sundays). In addition to posters, Trilby's letterhead mentions "stationery," a non-U word Nancy Mitford would not have sanctioned. The approved word, "writing paper," is used on the label in the shop itself, however, so no Mitford admirer who comes to the show need be shocked.

PEOPLE: *Ex-Yippie Rubin Says Chicago 7 Were Guilty*



Jerry Rubin

The Chicago 7 were "guilty as hell" of government charges that they conspired in 1968 to cross state lines to incite riots, said Jerry Rubin, a former Yippie and one of the defendants. However, Rubin wrote in the Chicago Sun-Times, guilty "does not mean wrong." "Let's face it. We wanted disruption," Rubin said. "We planned it. We were not innocent victims. We worked on our plans for a year before we came here (Chicago)."

Five of the defendants, including Rubin, were found guilty of inciting to riot and acquitted of conspiracy charges in connection with disturbances at the time of the 1968 Democratic National Convention. The convictions were overturned by a federal appeals court in a decision critical of the prosecution and the trial judge.

As for the judge, Julius Hoffman, he said: "I am a deeply religious person. When a man confesses his guilt publicly, which he seems to have done, I'm glad to see it."

As for another defendant, David Dellinger, he said in New York that "Jerry has the privilege of speaking for himself, but what he has said is absolutely not true of myself... On the days of the worst police violence, I sincerely urged protesters not to be trapped into violence... I'm afraid that this is a ploy to gain publicity for his new book."

* * *

Anne Armstrong, the new U.S. ambassador in London, called on Prime Minister Harold Wilson for tea Monday in her first official engagement. She also called at the Foreign Office where she was received by Minister of State David Ennals. Tuesday, she made her first public appearance in London to open an exhibition of American food staged by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Mrs. Armstrong was greeted by the mayor of the London Borough of Hammersmith, Randolph Beresford, and his wife. "You are the first mayor and mayoress I have met," she said. "I am so delighted. It is an honor." Today she will meet Foreign Secretary James Callaghan.

* * *

Two French rugby supporters have been reunited with their pet cockerels after stewardesses at Paris's Orly Airport tracked down a dawn chorus to a luggage locker. The cockerels, mascots for last weekend's Wales-France rugby match, were left in the locker with bread and water by their owners after customs officials said that they could not take them on the trip to Wales.

* * *

Sandy Ruddick, the star attraction at the Bitter Sweet Lounge in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and former U.S. Olympic gymnast, believes that the art should be performed in the nude. "By the time I'm through, they have forgotten I ever took my clothes off," Miss Ruddick, 43, said. "My act doesn't sell sex. But because I am nude, they can see the strength and grace of th[e] times. They can see wh[ich] muscles are straining an[d ri]pling." She competed [in the] 1956 Olympiad in Melbou[rne].

* * *

Princess Grace of Mon[aco] back in Philadelphia, whe[re she] grew up as Grace Kelly, [on a] personal visit. She was a[...] at the Philadelphia Flower [Show] and a guest at an event ho[noring] her uncle, the late George [Kelly,] who won a 1925 Pulitzer Pr[ize for] his drama "Craig's Wife."

* * *

Three Italian movie [...] said Thursday in Manil[a] they were stranded in the [Philip]pines after what they de[scribed] as "professional difference[s" with] actress Gina Lollobrigida. [...] Lollobrigida is in Man[ila to] photograph and make [a] documentary to promote [...] in the Philippines in coop[eration] with the government. The[y were] contracted by Miss Lollo[brigida] and headed by Alberto [...] received a telegram from [the ac]tress saying that any [...] communication would have [to go] through their lawyers an[d ...] the team's "bad behavior [...] made Philippine authoritie[s ...] adversely. The telegram [...] terminated the contract. [...] no idea what is meant b[y 'bad] behavior.' I believe it is pr[...] It must be professional [differ]ences," Corbi said. He sa[id ...] they could not return ho[me be]cause they had no mon[ey ...] their hotel bill or for ai[r fare.] Miss Lollobrigida was not [avail]able for comment and Im[migra]tion Commissioner Ed[...] Reyes described the disp[ute as] "personal." He said th[e ...] team and a woman a[...] were free to leave whe[n they] paid their hotel bill of [...] $2,000.

* * *

Daniel Ellsberg, who lea[ked the] Pentagon Papers to the [...] started a 4,000-mile walk [across] the United States Sunday [to ad]vocate disarmament and [social] justice. The walk starte[d at] the Federal Building in W[est Los] Angeles. About 200 othe[rs were] walking with Ellsberg.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

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